HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,138—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	8294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7403	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6693
28th "	PERSIA	7961	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
HERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain C. Gregorj to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,193	23th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon,	Deck,
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	30th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

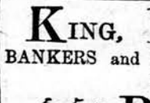
S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 29th March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to

A STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadow St

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	16th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT. BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES

Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.

Entirely under English Management.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anz. 13 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE A FINAL

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

On WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL, AT 9-30 P.M.

Plan of Hall at SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "NIPPON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 2 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. COWASJEE BYRAMJEE, has RETIRED by arrangement with the remaining partners from the Firm trading as DADABHOY and Co. in London, New York, Madagascar, Aden, Hodeida, &c., and as COWASJEE BROS. in Bombay. The firm will henceforth trade as DADABHOY and Co. at all their Branches. All assets and liabilities as at December 31st, 1903, will be collected, taken over, or discharged by the Firm as from the date above-mentioned.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1904.

DADABHOY & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURLA.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1904, the following DOWN and UP EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS between BOMBAY and KURLA will resume RUNNING on Week Days only.

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Vic. Terminus, Bombay .....D.	13 20	Kurla .....D.	19 40
Kurla .....A.	19 2	Vic. Terminus, Bombay .....A.	2) 20

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, will be held in the Port Trust Office, Ballard Pier, on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, (TO-DAY) the 30th March, 1904, at 5-30 P. M.

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th March, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A. M. to 8-30 P. M.

ADMISSION REDUCED to 4 Annas,

EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on 30th March, 1904, at 8-30, P.M.

AGENT or REPRESENTATIVE WANTED by THE CAXTON TYPE FOUNDRY for India. One who knows the country and the Printing trade there. Must have a practical knowledge of both Case and Machine rooms, and be thoroughly conversant with the latest discoveries in the art of printing. A first class opportunity for a young energetic modern Craftsman; with experience in travelling preferable. Address—"Traveller."

THE CAXTON TYPE FOUNDRY,
Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, London.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT of the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States in the Bhopal Agency, is to be leased out to one Contractor for a period of 5 years from 1st June, 1904. Intending applicants should submit separate tenders for each State to the Diwan of Rajgarh and the Superintendent of Narsingarh. Copies of conditions may be had on application or seen at the office of the DIWAN of RAJGARH and the SUPERINTENDENT of NARSINGARH.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 NOON on the 9th May, 1904, for a contract in CONNECTION with the POST OFFICE STABLES for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES:—

1 GRASS
2 GRAIN
3 STABLE GEAR

2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

E. R. JARDINE,
Presidency Postmaster,

Bombay G. P. O. dated 17th March, 1904.

MOTOR CARS.

"CHALLENGER"

REVOLUTION IN WORKING CHARGES.

Half Anna per mile.

CHALLENGER CHALLENGES COMPETITION,

Perfect control.

STOPS WITHIN ITS OWN LENGTH.

Speed 1 to 25 miles,

NO COMPLICATIONS. Excellent Hill Climbers

2,000 Cars Successfully Working.

Apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.
67, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

J. ZUBERBUHLER.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 17,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery or on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grass, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an energetic SALESMAN to push Coal in Bombay Presidency. Good terms to a suitable man. State experience and pay required. Apply to "255 M," care of this Paper.

PIGS SUCKING, for Easter, Splendidly Fat, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 each. Large from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 each.—DAIRY FARM, Sewrie.

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manœuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building, Fort—Lift available.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to SHET MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sotar Chawl, Out-fort, Bombay.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Hoyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, less of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. H. Vogel & Co. on account of the concerned, the following Jewellery consisting of gold, silver, nickel plated, and oxidised gents' and lady's watches, 8 days going gold watches, gold repeater watches, gold 18 and 12 carat muff and neck chains, silver card and cigar cases, gold and silver charms and brooches, brilliant and pearl brooches, silver enamelled watch boxes, cups and saucers, liqueur glasses, wine glasses and lady's buckles, brilliant and pearl rings and tie pins, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 50 BAGS HARD-SHELLED ALMONDS,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 7ad Gadi, by order and in the godown of Mr Manekjee Premchand and on account and at the risk of Mr Manekjee Framjee Ghista,

Ex s s Worsley Hall,
N T 101-50—50 bags hardshelled almonds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 25 BALES TWINE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ramnarayan Banwarilal,

Ex s s Sirdhana from Calcutta.
25 bales Budge Budge twine 3 ply.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, and next to the Reay House, the valuable and artistic designed house-hold furniture made to order, cabinet and chiffoniers, drawing room suite of furniture, lined silk tapestry, Dresdan figures, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, almirax, iron and brass bedstead wrot-toned cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, rich glassware, crockeryware and plateware mother-o-pearl Colmont binocular, English 21 days going brass clock in plate glass dome, silk lined folding screen, jardiniers, flower pots, hall pillars, telescopic hall lamp, cooking utensils, hanging and table lamps, Persian carpets, garden pumps, large iron safe, bicycles etc, the property of R. Von Vestenenck, Esq. (Austro-Hungarian Consulate).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and plateware, into-national camera by Lancaster, rubber tyred steel wheel victoria, in good order, rubber tyred high wheel dog cart, nearly new, grey country bred horse, harness, large number of law books, pictures, table ornaments, gent's saddles, windproof lamps, etc., the property of the late HUGH SEALY, Esq., Pleader.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow, Thursday.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Sorabji Jamsetjee Batliwalla, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government gowthua freehold land together with an upper storeyed pucca built bungalow standing thereon, situate near the Railway Station at Santa Cruz in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by the properties of Borah Nanabhoy Hussonally and Dooma Senore, on the west by a public passage, on the north by a public road, and on the south by the rail leading to the village.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE BELLASIS ROAD AND PAREL ROAD IN 1ST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs, BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years:—

Plot No.	Area
30 A, 30 B, 30 C, 30 D	453-33 each square yards.
8	711 square yards.
9	793-23 "
10	718-67 "
11	836-67 "
11 A	760-07 "

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr Andrew Murdock, consisting of single and double barrelled guns, revolver, catridges, travelling trunks, rowtee, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction at No. 19, and east of No. 14, Belvedere Hill Road, Mazagon, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1904, at 2 p. m., the materials of the two said portions of the houses.

Also at 4-30 p. m. on the south of building No. 12, Nigdi Lane, Girgaum (at Kandewadi), the materials of the said portion of the house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1904.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Marree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 12, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Remittances on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Zanzibar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombasa
Steamer Points.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Assessee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:

19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; Each Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

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B. A. HORSE, Gibraltar, 14-3, 7 years, perfect manners, very showy. Prize Rs. 900. Both broken to Saddle, Single, Pair and Tandem. For full Particulars apply to

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Care of Post Master, Colaba.

DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL,

Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

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At the above Address.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Napths Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 28.

BULLION—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £25 15-16 = — 1-16
3 do. Reduc ..... £25 1-2 = — 1-4
2½ do. Indian Sterling ..... Loan ..... £103 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 3-8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 11-16 = do
3 months hence ..... 25 1-2 = do
Spot in New York ..... 25 3-4 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·14 = — 1-2
Berlin ..... 20·44 1-2 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-1 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade 3 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-4 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 5-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 3-4 = + 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 3 7-8 = + 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 Sellers.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 3l 3-4 A. M. Buyers firm.
White Karachi 30 M. J. Buyers firm.
Red Karachi 29 1-2 M. J. Buyers firm.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 1-2. A.-M. Sellers firm.
Yellow Cawnpore 33 A.-M. Sellers firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-8.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,470,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 8·30 + 22. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-8+1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7·96	7·93	7·91
+12	+12	+13
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·89	7·85	7·83
+12	+12	+11
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·85	6·53	6·43
+10	+12	+12

Receipts at U. S. Ports 12,000
Do. last year ..... Nil
Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Do. to Continent 1,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 14·90—10
Futures, month of March ..... 14·45—53
Do. do. July ..... 14·83—51

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 14 3-4—1-2
Futures, month of June ..... 15·01—57
Do. do. Sept ..... 13·38—35
Tone at close ..... quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 28th March, 1904 :—

Cotton	18,531 bales.
Wheat	12,096 cwts.
Linseed	31,904 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,701 "
Gingellyseed	9,822 "
Poppyseed	2,052 "
Groundnuts	922 "
Castorseed	5,792 "
Rice	2,008 "
Myrabolams	9,106 "
Cottonseed	15,936 "
Mowraseed	67 "
Gram	2,133 "
Jowar	9,016 "
Maize	1,441 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	4,53,995
Gold coin	"	4,50,000

Ex s. s. Coromandel, from Australia.

BOMBAY, MARCH 29,

Exchange—Tone firmer.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4d, 1-16d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 130
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 132 1-2
Japan 30 do do ..... Nominal.
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ..... Rs. 98-0
1st Settlement 30th March " 98-0
2nd do. 2nd May " 97-13
Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th Mar	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	5	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	20	12	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	12	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	4	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	4	0
Black Kutnes " ...	25	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	33	8	0
WHEAT.—Tone.			
Pissi 91 per cent. ...	30	8	0
Club No. 1 " ...	29	12	0
Hard Red " ...	25	0	0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	251	237	230	April
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	255	243	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	255	243	...	
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	265	259	...	
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	252	244	...	
Jalgaum do. ...	254	246	...	
Khandwa do. ...	262	...	...	
Khanguam fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do	266	257		
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	272	265	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	276	269	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	325	315	...	
Bhownugger (Mi G.) ...	276	266	...	May
Do. M.G.) ...	272	264	...	
Muta (M. G.)	262	252	246	April
Dharwar (S.-G)			287	May
Western			257	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quet.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Imports	10,000

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May June.
7 84	7 86	7 83
—7	—7	—7
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7 82	7 78	7 76
—7	—7	—7
Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 80	6 48	6 28
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—There is an easier tone in the local market following home advices. Spot prices are unchanged but for forward delivery we quote Re. 1 to 2 lower than yesterday.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 23th March, as compared with the statement of the 19th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 19. Rs.	Mar. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,07,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	81,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	49,71,187	48,09,238
Public Deposits at Branches	84,25,031	84,59,511
Other Deposits	6,33,79,312	5,76,85,882
Post Bills	8,963	7,145
Sundries	13,34,383	13,32,107
Rs...	9,65,18,858	9,07,43,913
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,14,39,879	1,15,70,029
Other authorised Securities ...	17,20,487	16,18,002
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	62,17,380	63,71,129
Loans do. do. do.	1,53,03,509	1,53,15,640
Bills discounted and purchased.....	2,03, 5,819	2,71,78 0 8
Dead Stock	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	3,626	3,574
Balances with other Banks	3 63,137	5,11,8 0
Sundries	1,62,315	1,64,913
Cash	3,31,36,923	2,61,55 338
Rs.	9,65,18,858	9,07,43,913

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	6 2-32
The Manchester Market has been.....	quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols	85 15-16
2 per cent. Reduced	85 1-2
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103
2 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3-8
Bar Silver	25 11-16

The sum of about £7,50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KHABARDAR AND MODY—March 28, at Dr Masina's Hospital, Bai Franey wife of Sorab Framjee Khabardar of Daman and daughter of Jehangir Dosabhoy Mody, of a son, both doing well.

MARRIAGE.

BEALE—WARD—March 28, at all Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Revd. Mr. Arnould, Captain W. Beale I. A. youngest son of the late General E. O. Beale, Bombay Army, to Annie Franklyn, second daughter of Mr. I. J. Ward of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—March 6, at Arcah, the wife of Captain Algernon Stevens, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m., High water, 10-23m., 10-45a. Low water, 4-10m., 4-22a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
Finals, Bombay Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis Singles.
Prize distribution, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Town Hall. H. H. the Gaekwar presiding, 4-45 p.m.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society, will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day, at 5-30 P. M. Papers to be read "Some Superstitions prevailing amongst the Canarese-speaking People of Southern India," by Mr. P. Kershasp, B. A., I. C. S.

AN ALARM OF FIRE.—At half past 5 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was raised in the Sitaram Buildings near the Crawford Markets. The Police officers who were on duty near the markets ran to the spot, when it was ascertained that a tin of kerosene oil had exploded by coming in contact with a kerosene oil lamp. The flames were put out. The Fort fire-engine arrived on the spot but was not utilized.

H. H. THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA.—His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao, Gaikwar of Baroda, accompanied by Prince Dhairya Sirao and Princess Indrabai and the members of the staff, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Baroda by the Ahmedabad Mail train and alighted at the Church Gate Station. Her Highness the Maharani was to accompany his Highness to Bombay, but owing to the illness of Prince Siyajirao, the idea was abandoned. His Highness will preside at the ceremony of distributing prizes to the pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution tomorrow afternoon.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B GREEN & CO.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey, the Band of 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fratitis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Lynwood .....Hume.
Overture.....Banerani dichter .....Sappe.
Valse.....Flourr Snow.....Coote.
Selection .....Chinese Honey .....Taboo.
Song.....My dreams .....Tosti.
Selection .... Geisha .....Jones.
B. Dance .....Circus Girl ... .Caryll.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HOISTMAN.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital last evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Luxmon Balsetty, aged forty-eight. The deceased was a hoistman in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust. Yesterday morning he was found lying on the platform of the hoist he worked, with his head squeezed between the edges of the platform and the beam of the upper floor. He was extricated and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. It appeared that the platform had two angled iron guides, which required oiling from time to time. It was supposed that he had gone up on the platform and while oiling the guides, he was caught. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CONSIGNMENT OF PEARLS.—At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji disposed of a suit in which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. claimed to recover from Kanayalal Kishanchand Rs. 93,470, being an advance made to the defendant on a parcel of 238 pearls. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. In November 1902, the parcel was consigned, through the plaintiffs' Bombay firm, for sale in London, and the defendant obtained an advance of £9,000 on the parcel, which was hypothecated to the plaintiffs as security. It was agreed, in the event of the parcel being returned to Bombay, that the defendant should accept delivery, and pay up at once the amount of the advance. As it was impossible to realise a satisfactory price, about £9,000, the parcel was returned to Bombay unsold and the plaintiffs' London firm drew a demand draft for Rs. 93,470 on the defendant, which, however, was not paid. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs with interest and cost, and they were authorised to sell the pearls by auction or otherwise in satisfaction of their claim.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth Sessions Judge of Satara, in February last, convicted Rama Dhondi of murder in three instances and sentenced him to death in each case. Appeals by the accused were heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. B. F. Dastur and Mr. Mulgamkar appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The appellant Rama Dhondi and Baba Natha were charged in one case with two murders, both committed on the night of the 21st January last, the victims being Bahiru Bati and Jnanu Dunlu, each of whom was sleeping outside his hut, the distance between them being about twenty paces. Rama, the first accused, who had from the beginning fully confessed his guilt, said further that, after committing these two murders with the aid of Baba, he proceeded alone to the neighbouring village of Devarashta and there murdered a third man named Narsu Patlu. In the present case, said Mr. Whitworth, all that could be urged for him was that Bahiru, the first victim, had a few days previously attempted to commit an outrage upon his wife. But Rama admitted that, after this, he and Bahiru sat smoking together, and as Bahiru was murdered in his sleep, not much allowance Mr. Whitworth remarked, could be made for this circumstance. The second murder was admittedly committed in respect of property, the accused Rama being offended because his uncle Narsu (the victim of the third murder) was going to give his property to another nephew, Jnanu, and not to him. Rama was, on his own plea of guilty, convicted of the murder of Bahiru and Jnanu, and was sentenced to death. The second prisoner Baba was said to have made a full confession seven days after the offence. Rama's confession, Mr. Whitworth held also was of consideration, especially as Rama clearly took the chief responsibility for the crime upon himself, and admitted that he had some trouble in inducing Baba to join him. Baba had an independent cause of anger against Bahiru, on account of the insult to Rama's wife, for she was Baba's sister. There was also important direct evidence. Jana, a witness, said she saw the two prisoners go to Bahiru and strike him with their axes. Goja, another witness, said she first heard a cry, and coming out, found her brother had been killed and she saw the two prisoners running away. The murders occurred about midnight. The witness Kanchu, a relation of Baba's, was the first on the scene in the morning, and he was sent to inform the police patel. There seemed to be no doubt that some of Baba's relatives were kept for some time under surveillance. Mr. Whitworth said he could attribute it only to a perverse routine, it seemed to be becoming an established practice that no one may make an arrest till the chief constable arrives, but that any number of persons may be kept under surveillance until he comes. Differing from the assessors, Mr. Whitworth found Baba also guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

In the other case, the accused Rama was convicted of the murder of Narsu Patlu, and was sentenced to death.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilina sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilina being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PLAGUE, ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have before me the letters of "the Nursing Sister" and "the Visitor to the Modikhana Hospital. I am glad to say that my strictures are in great part unfounded, so far as the present management of the Hospital is concerned. My latest experience had been this time last year when I made several visits to look after a sick servant of mine, who died as I believe from want of sufficient bed clothes and because his single blanket was too small to cover his body. Now, however, all this is changed. Thick woollen socks give the patients feet a chance of getting warm. The blanket is nearly long enough to tuck over and under the head and feet, and the patients who were sleeping were so tucked up. I noticed that in this position they were mostly curled up with the knees towards the chin, as if they feared that stretched out straight the blanket would be too short to be comfortable. Say that an ordinary Hindu measures 5in. 6in. high :—A blanket 7 feet 6 inches long gives about 9 inches for tucking under the head and feet, allowing for the thickness of the body when the patient is lying on his side. I do not think that this length of blanket is sufficient, taking into account that the disease makes the patients very restless, tumbling and rolling about in their beds all night. I think that the blankets should therefore be at least one foot longer i. e., the blankets used for tucking in, the others might be shorter. It is easy enough to cut up some to lengthen the others. I admit that the ventilators of the building are made to open and close at will, and that they fit properly. But there are too many of them, and it would be an improvement if one half alternately were kept permanently closed, so as to make it easy to close the remainder on the East or landwind side, the west ventilators being usually kept open. One ventilator was missing and should be replaced. The roof being of corrugated iron is cold at night and hot in the day, and should be covered with a single layer of country tiles so as to give a more even temperature. On my first visit last week, I saw the patients, both sick and convalescent, at their mid-day meal, many eating heartily. On my second visit the next afternoon before sundown, all the convalescents were sitting or lying down in the open air. They looked cheerful, and several recognised and spoke to me. The sister is evidently kind and attentive to the patients, so are the ward ayahs, men and boys under her. So let us hope for the best.

My principal purpose in writing my previous letter was to protest against the serum policy. It is I am convinced a huge blunder, and I am not satisfied that the medical men have thought it out.

It is well enough known that if Indians lived upon suitable food, and eat of it only so much as they could digest, they would rarely fall ill, they would avoid crowding their bodies with excess of uric acid. But the fact is that the majority of them suffer from bowel complaints; and when Nature in protest sends this uric acid into and closes the pores of the skins, and so brings on an attack of fever as a warning for rest and sleep, the uric acid occasionally collects and forms bubos in the joint glands of the four limbs with the trunk of the body, or on the cheeks, in the endeavour to escape from the system with the greatest speed. What is the use of serums for such a contingency? Will they help to eliminate the urates from the body?

I know that the majority of Indians suffer continually from bowel complaints, because my business takes me frequently into out lying places where the evidence is unmistakeable. Few are vegetarians on principle, but they are too poor to eat flesh meat. They kill themselves with hot chillies, betel nut, pepper, leaf sauces and quicklime, and they all eat dhal (pulse food) at least twice a day. An Englishman would be horrified to eat peas-pudding, or peasoup or haricot beans of more than once or twice a week. In India there are twenty kinds of dhal, which are good for horses and cattle "in moderation," but eaten as they are by men far "too frequently" they are poisonous in their action on the digestive organs, and prepare the body for cholera and plague—both as I believe endemic in India from this cause alone.

And Indians as a rule eat too few vegetables and too little fruit. The proof of this is that you cannot get them in an up-country town or village where English people do not live. But those poisonous green pepper leaves are always to be got. I wonder if lucerne grass (medicago sativa) would be useful as a vegetable in India. It is cheap.

D. G.

AFTERNOON PARTY TO A CUSTOMS' OFFICER.

Mr. John Walsh, Superintendent, Preventive Service, H. M. Customs, and Mrs. Walsh, were entertained at an afternoon party yesterday afternoon at the Town Customs Bunder by the merchants, brokers and mucadums connected with the Customs. Mr Curramsy Damji's shed which was decorated with palms and flags was brought into requisition for the occasion. There was a large gathering of the merchants and Customs' officers.

Mr. S. T. Bhandare, of the appraising department on behalf of the organizers of the entertainment said it was with feelings of sincere regret that they parted with an officer of Mr. Walsh's stamp, and they ventured to think that he was always good enough to treat them as personal friends. During his long tenure of office Mr. Walsh had treated them with great kindness and one of his peculiarities was that he treated both Europeans and natives alike. In all his work whether of a small nature or of great importance, Mr. Walsh used great patience and with his usual good sense pleased the public as well as the Government. Speaking for himself, he (speaker) had always found the same feeling prompt all Mr. Walsh's actions with regard to the other departments of the Customs House. In conclusion he wished Mr. and Mrs. Walsh bon voyage and a prosperous future.

Mr. Walsh thanked the merchants, brokers and the mucadums for the kind words in which they had given expression to their feelings for himself and Mrs. Walsh. He said he was very much obliged to them for the trouble they had taken to come there and do him honour that day. Although he might not be with them in flesh, he would assure them that he would always be with them in spirit.

Mr. Curramsy Damji then garlanded Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and flowers were distributed to the assembly. Photographs were next taken and the party adjourned to refreshment tables.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	23	28	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Manswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	40	37	55
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	17	12	19
Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	37	33	55
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	7	7	13
G Mahim and Worli	11	10	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	22
Total	141	147	228
Total plague deaths to date...	271 533	222,981	
Same date last year	275	254	366

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK,

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,531 as against 1,389 during the previous week. Of the total number 972 died of plague, which showed an increase of 143 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,521 which included 1,755 deaths from plague,

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

ADDRESS ON COLLEGE LIFE.

THE following address was delivered by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar at the Anniversary Celebration of the Fergusson College, Poona, on Sunday last :—In introducing me to you the Principal of this College observed that you had reasons to be grateful to me for coming all the way from Bombay to address you in connection with this Anniversary gathering. It appears to me, however, that seeing what I have seen since this morning—the bright faces of the Professors and the students, the sports and the games, the music and the dinner and other festivities in which we have all taken part in some way or other—I have more reason to be grateful to Mr. Principal Paranjpe for inviting me to this gathering and enabling me to share with you in the festivities of the day. It has since this morning been a round of festivities and the striking feature of them all is that the young men of the College have been working hard to make the anniversary memorable. Their enthusiasm, the spirit of brotherhood with which they have entered into the work of the day, helping one another, emulating one another, and their mirth carry back an older man like me to the days of old when I was privileged to be a College student myself, reminding me of the pleasures, the attractions, and the charms of College life. It is on occasions like this when one feels the force of what the Poet said : "To be young is very heaven." I hope that the young men I see before me, the students of the Fergusson College, who have done so much to add to the joyousness of this anniversary day of the College, will not let the day pass without deriving from it the lesson which such days more than any other ought to imprint upon their minds. An anniversary day loses its significance and misses its mark, if it leaves no impress behind it upon the mind than that of a holiday enjoyed for its pastimes and pleasures. Such harmony and brotherhood as we have seen to-day among the students, the alacrity and willing submission with which they have helped the Principal and the Professors to make the day's programme a thorough success, the gentlemanliness and selfrespect no less than the manliness with which they have carried themselves on the playground as well as at the dinner gathering—these are and ought to be the reminders to you, my young friends, of the qualities, intellectual and moral, which it is the aim and purpose of a College life to develop. Here within the walls of the College you are brought together in a place which is a world in itself and though that world looks as nothing, looks infinitesimally small, compared to the larger world outside, yet this little world which you know of and you speak of is a higher, mightier world for you, for here it is that you sow in order that you may reap in the larger world hereafter when you shall grow to manhood—here you learn what shall be your attitude in life, aye, your lives themselves, in the larger world for which this College life of yours is a preparation. I daresay that you have heard it said that every man is born a philosopher—as some one has said, every man is born either a Platonist or an Aristotelian. The saying is true—most of us are not conscious of it, but the fact is no human being lives that has a philosophy dominating his life whether he knows it or not. The life of each of us, whether he be educated or uneducated, has some philosophy for its basis—it may be the philosophy of fate, or indolence, or avarice or virtue; but there it is either writing the life down or writing it up, and one advantage of a College life more than of any other life is that it enables or at any rate ought to enable us to fashion intellectually a philosophy and poetry of life fitted to dominate us throughout our careers in this world. When a young man brought up in a College has missed his chance of fashioning for himself such a philosophy of life and leaves the College without it, he has missed all—and you may be sure, he has missed the making, only gained the marring of his life. In his "Tales of the Hall" Crabbe introduces us to a village schoolboy, "who," in the words of Cardinal Newman, "not in the wide world out ranging day by day around his widowed mother's home, a dexterous gleaner in a narrow field and with only such slender outfit as the village school and books a few supplied contrived from the beach and the quay and the fisher's boat and the inn's hustle and the trademan's shop and the shepherd's walk and the screaming gulls and the restless world to fashion for himself a philosophy and a poetry of his own." There is the type, the ideal for you to follow. The College is your mother—you have to range round her dexterous gleaners, and with the help of the books you stately with in these walls, you have to learn what shall be your attitude in life, which is only another mode of saying what shall be your philosophy and poetry of life. I do not know how it is now but in my time calling life—I speak of my college, the Elphinstone—had certain traditions in point of the philosophy of life of which I am speaking. When I entered the College, I used to hear it said that in the days when Sir Alexander Grant presided over it, the students were apt to borrow their philosophy of life either from Aristotle or Plato because Sir Alexander was himself a devotee of these two. But at the time I knew Aristotle and Plato were only names in Elphinstone College but somehow the philosophy we practised in was that of John Stuart Mill. Whether we unfortunately him aright or not is another question; but we knew Mill was then in the ascendant, Spencer was just then coming out and Mill's "utilitarianism had for us—those at any rate of the students who felt stirred by the intellectual atmosphere of the College—a certain fascination. But whether we fell under the spell of Mill, Aristotle's teaching, and his interpretation of Mill's Logic expounded the weak points of Mills philosophy and drew attention to Mill's admiration for the poetry of Wordsworth, we felt that while it was good to know the different schools of thought among philosophers, the best and wisest of them with all their jarring systems agreed that above all philosophies there was one which lifted up life, and saved it from wreckage—the philosophy of not only having or doing good but being good. That is liberal education—to know that as the sum total of college teaching and life is the aim of all this training which you undergo here. There is another standpoint from which you may look at the question, it is often said that the weakness of our colleges is that most students who go there go not because they love knowledge for its own sake or acquire "culture" as an end in itself but because their parents wish them to get by means of their education an honest and respectable livelihood that no doubt is so—and it is so here as in other countries. Carlyle and Dr. Smiles inveighed against this mercenary view of education years ago because they thought it prevailed in England. The motive of learning in a college for the purpose of getting in life an honest livelihood is not dishonourable in itself, but it is apt to degenerate into a dishonourable motive if that purpose becomes an end in itself to live and if is is not realised that to get a living is not by itself to live. Life is a whole of which getting a living is a part; life is a good getting a living a means, not the means. And the object of college education to fit you up with that without which the art of getting a living so indespensable to all of us is apt to degenerate into mere existance which certainly is not life. The point I am making here is best illustrated by drawing attention to the difference between a man who received a sound liberal education and then learns the art of his special profession and another man who had merely had a professional education. The latter is a man of mere routine, a mere machine, passing perhaps for a practical man which is another name for a prejudiced man, with "nothing like leather" for the motto and as the ideal of his life, whereas the former has a more commanding outlook on life by reason of his culture. why are our present Subordinate Judges—the B. A., L L.B.'s to whom the late Sir Charles Seargent paid a high compliment in his evidence before the Public Service Commission—Superior to the Munsiffs of old? Because of their literary training which has enabled them to understand and apply the principles of law better. We are talking a good deal of technical education and there is a tendency here and there to look down upon literary education. But nations which have shown great industrial development are beginning to find that the former cannot be edicians without the latter. "Experts" says Lord Bacon, "often executive and judges of particulars one by one; but the general counsels and the marshalling of affairs come best from those that are learned." In an article in a recent number of the "Nineteenth Century" Lord Cromer points out how a learned Civilian is best fitted to counsel and guide mere military experts. Remember, therefore, that the education you receive here is the best of all educations because it gives you the vantage ground of an enlarged mind, a capacity for a more extensive comprehension of things in life than mere professional education can give. For one thing, it teaches you to see things clearly and to see the principle of unity in the diversities of life: for another it incites in you the intensity of intellectual action and lastly it enables you to imbibe as the result of a wide culture a progressive spirit. The knowledge you receive here is light; if you are touched by it and do not merely cram it into your minds, the knowledge which is light becomes lightening; and then it leads you forwards. Bear this view of a college life and education in mind. I emphasise that view because I hear complaints from all quarters—from those who ought to know—that there is a good deal of mental and and moral indolence among our College students. One learned Professor writes to me that there is no rational curiosity, no sustained labour and thought and no susceptibility to the ideas of great writers among our students. A firm of book sellers which sells books largely to students tells me that Hindoos students generally go in for books on freethinking. Parsee students for novels. Another learned Professor, of a secular College who is by no means partial to Christianity, tells me how difficulty it is to get our students to read the Bible if only for the sake of its chaste style directness of expression and literary imagery. The same remark was made to me by another Professor—I see him here. I mean Mr Principal Selby. Nearly all the Professors I have written to complain how difficult it is to get our students to read their books prescribed for their examinations in such a way as to make of those books the centres of moving thought-inspiring intelligence, and cultured curiosity. No one advises you to read largely; large reading is apt to be desultory reading: but whatever you read, read it with thought—let it excite thought, make it a radiating influence which will permeate your mind and heart and enable you to let "knowledge grow from more to more." For this purposes you must learn to discipline your minds by means of reverence for truth, instead of allowing them to be enslaved by those whose ideas and ideals are borrowed from convention custom, or the market place. We have been too much the slaves and victims of these three gods. Are you going to tighten the cords of that mental and moral slavery round your necks? No—I hope not, I am sure, not. Here within the walls of the College, let the dignity the spirit of harmony, gentlemanly bearing and charity and joyousness which has distinguished you in to day's festivities—let these animate you and trained under that ideal, you will not fail to make of yourselves masters of men because you have mastered yourselves. (Applause).

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Institute was held last evening in the Hall of the Institute, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell presiding. The managing committee in their report stated :—

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the number of members has gone on increasing as before. There were 2,091 members in the beginning of the year, 440 new members (of whom 3 were life members, 33 first class, 81 second class, and 290 third class) were admitted during the year, whilst 323 members (of whom 50 were first class, 57 second class, and 216 third class) left the Institution. The year thus closed with a total of 2,208 members showing an increase of 117 over the total for the year 1902. Of these 2208 members (of whom 27 were ladies) 23 were life members, 235 first class 274 second class, and 1826 third class. Of this total number, there were, according to different nationalities, 1,042 Parsis, 248 Hindoos, 235 Europeans, Eurasians, and Jews, and 53 Mahomedans. With the progress of the Library the committee have tried to meet the increased demand for current literature, and the numbers, therefore, of different papers and periodicals, English, Foreign and Indian, to which the Library subscribed during the year, was largely increased. There were 201 different kinds of Papers and Periodicals taken, as against 189 during 1902, consisting of 401 copies at a time, as against 340 during the previous year. The very fact of the committee having spent in the year under report, such a large sum as nearly Rs. 5,000, in subscriptions to these papers and periodicals, proves the every day increasing importance of this branch of the Library administration. Messrs Rastamji Merwanji Patell, Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, Sorabji Eluji Warden, Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda Nusserwanji Jamsetji Ratnagar, and the Hon. Secretary continued, at the request of the Managing Committee, to act as Members of the Book-Committee during the year under report. The number of new books in all the different departments of Literature added to the Library was 958 besides 215 other books which were presented in the course of the year making in all 1,183 volumes. The total sum spent during the year upon the purchase of books was Rs. 4,419-15-9, the large sum that the Library has hitherto expended, in any single year upon the purchase of new books. A sum of Rs. 25 was received from Mr. Rustamji Cooverji Setna as donation in memory of his deceased wife Bai Dhanbaiji. The year under report must be considered a notable one under this head both as regards the value and number of books presented, as well as the number of persons and public institutions that have made these gifts. Notably among these must be mentioned the present of the many valuable catalogues and other important and useful publications of the British Museum which the Trustees of that world famous Institution have been good enough to make to the Library. The most grateful acknowledgements of the Managing Committee are due to these gentlemen, as well as to Bai Awabai Framji Petit, for her very acceptable gift of a marble medallion bust of her brother Jamsetji Petit. Another very useful and welcome gift during the year was from Mrs. Jamsetji N. Petit who supplemented her previous gift of a complete set of the Encyclopedia Britannica by the 9 additional Volumes of that very useful publication. Lady Bhownuggree made a present of 45 valuable Law Works the property of her deceased and lamented son Mr Merwanji M Bhownuggree barrister-at-law. Mrs Charlotte Geary Proprietress of the "Bombay Gazette" kindly presented 20 miscellaneous books. Dr K S Engineer made a present of 13 Medical Works and Mr Vallabhji Ramji Takkar of 27 miscellaneous Volumes. Presents, of Books Papers and Periodicals have also been made during the year by Sir Pinshaw M Petit Bart (President of the Institute) Bai Awabai Petit Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr W T Plimmer, Mr D J Wadia, Mr B A Kamdin, Mr P D Khanalawala, Mr Dorab E Opium wala, Mr Narayan Rai Varma Mr Byramji C Dordi, Mr Dinshaw M Erani, Mr R B Marion, and the Proprietor of the Kaisar-e-Hind. The best thanks of the members of the Institute are due to all these ladies and gentlemen for their very useful and acceptable presents. The execution of the lease which has been kept in

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904.

RAMIE.

MR. EDWARDS-RADCLYFFE, the apostle of Ramie, writes of it in a trade paper as the textile of the future. He is led to his advocacy of the fibre as a rival to cotton by the abuse of the strength and power of wealth which brings about crises in the cotton market. Fully eighty per cent. of the world's cotton supply is in the hands of the Americans. The latest crisis Mr. Radclyffe believes was not without a good effect for the world generally as it led to the formation of a strong British cotton-growing Association to foster its cultivation all over the world. It is premature to estimate the value of that association seeing that, as yet, it has only begun to spy out the land. But Mr. Radcliffe argues that the crisis proved of even greater benefit by bringing ramie to the fore. He prefers to regard ramie as a rival to cotton, not as a mere substitute. Nothing which cotton makes cannot be imitated by ramie. It will grow where cotton can grow ; also where it cannot. It is many times stronger than cotton, jute, flax, hemp or wool. It has a very long staple of three to nine inches. It is beautifully lustrous, more after the nature of silk in appearance, no necessity to mercerise it and, as in the case of cotton kill its strength. Then it is claimed that its lustre remains permanent as also its strength, it improves by washing and does not rot, a quality which alone should recommend its use for many purposes. Mr. Radclyffe shows that ramie has been long known to both the Chinese and Japanese, and he gives the Indian Government credit for good intentions, but condemns the action it took some time ago in regard to the invention of a decorticating machine. Government conceived the idea that it would foster the trade and promote its adoption, if they possessed a machine to decorticate the fibre. But by doing so they invited mechanics to invent a machine to do the impossible—mechanically to extract a gum which is somewhat prolific in the plant and which may eventually prove sufficiently valuable to encourage the growth of ramie for its production. Inventors were asked to provide a machine to treat a plant which they had never seen and knew little about, except from official descriptions. The result was abortive ; the machine was not produced and the would-be planters were deferred from cultivating ramie, as they feared they would not be able to handle the fibre when grown. Manufacturers wanted ramie, but would not start ramie mills until the supply was assured. Planters were afraid to grow unless contracts were made and guaranteed before-hand. But this has now been altered. The demand has arisen ; the market is ready and, according to Mr. Radclyffe, it only now remains for our planters to supply the requirements.

In order to bring the fibre more prominently before the public, the writer asks that the India Office, Colonial Office and Boards of Agriculture should send out a pamphlet, expatiating on the merits of ramie, offering help in seed plants etc., advising how to grow and offering help in the shape of loans and bonuses on the amount produced. He would have decorticating and degumming stations such as those in which mills grind corn in England and the central stations at which sugar-cane is crushed in Queensland. We do not know how he arrives at his calculations, but he assures us that for every ton planters grow now, two more will be required for many years to come. He urges planters to grow it and to manufacturers suggests that they study the merits of ramie and start manufacturing those articles to which the properties of the plant are peculiarly and naturally adapted. There is plenty of raw material available for this purpose and as the increased demand is created, the colonies will respond with further supplies. The raw material reaches England in a partially degummed state and has then to be treated. The process is all the more difficult as the gum has been allowed to dry and it has then to be brought into a fluid state. This it seems at one time offered difficulties, but they have now been removed, the process being as sure as it is simple. As an improvement on this method, Mr Radclyffe suggests that the fibre should be degummed where it is grown, at the plantation where the gum is fluid and where it can be saved. It would require but little effort to strip the stems in a green state, either by hand or by machine and pass them into filasse and he believes that small producers would find it pay to strip by hand as the Chinese or other Asiatics do, subjecting it also to washing. It is in the filasse form that manufacturers expect, in the near future, to obtain supplies and then, according to the purposes to which it is to be put, the process of cleaning and separating the fibre will be undertaken.

In the past, ramie was condemned on the ground that it would not stand, that it could not be degummed, that it was too hard, that it creased, split, was only fit for ropes, impossible to spin, would not take dye, machinery could not work it. But all these objections have been overcome. Mr. Radclyffe assures us that it does not rot, so that for many purposes such as fishing lines, nets, sail-cloths, ropes, boot and saddlery-thread, tarpaulins, rick-cloths, tents, hose, shop-blinds, boot-linings and other requirements necessitating exposure to damp, it possesses great advantages. It is non-elastic and therein it becomes invaluable for machinery belting and ropes, and measuring tapes. Mixed with wool it imports non-shrinking possibilities to that article and many other purposes where rigidity is required. Even yet the list is not exhausted It makes splendid cloth for uniforms, almost indestructible table linen, sheeting, dress goods, velvets, curtains, upholstery, lamp wicks, and is ideal for hygienic clothing. It is satisfactory to know that small farmers wishing to start ramie can do so without any great outlay and can prepare the fibre for export without costly machinery. Small parcels of fibre can be shipped. But Mr. Radclyffe warns growers against attempting to offer cotton as a substitute for any other fibre. He would have them introduce it to the public as ramie. Its merits are so many, it can carve out a way for itself. Although for the small farmer, there is a profitable opening, it is much better for the capitalist—an opportunity to use his wealth to a purpose which will benefit the community at large and be of vast profit to himself. With the object of encouraging the growth and manufacture of ramie, Mr. Radclyffe suggests the formation of a league, such as recently the formed cotton growing Association. A greater gain would accrue to the nation and only a small sum would be required to begin with. The Indian Government might, and probably will, do more in this direction than it has of late, when the necessity for introducing other crops to take the place of cotton is impressed upon them if India and the British colonies do not take the lead, America will and will tie our hands with it, as they did with cotton.

A NEW TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

AN instrument which may be commended to the attention of the Indian Telegraph authorities has been recently invented by a British Electrical Engineer. The Indian Telegraph Department has adopted the automatic transmitter for heavy work on the lines between Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, but while the use of the instrument results in an ultimate saving of time over ordinary hand signalling the "punching" of the messages on the tapes to be passed through the transmitter is a slow and laborious process. It is claimed for the latest invention that it greatly simplifies the work of perforating the tapes and considerably increases the speed at which the work can be done. The inventor is Mr. John Gell. who was for many years an officer of the New Zealand telegraph service. He has perfected his apparatus in London and has lately submitted it to the Australian authorities It has been examined and tested by a Conference of electrical experts from the telegraph offices of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia and, as a result of their report, eight instruments are to be tried on the main trunk lines of Australia. By the system of perforation at present in use, the letters on the Morse principle are cut by a three key instrument. On an average the operator has to press the key between three and four times to cut a single letter of the dot and dash code. This means that to "punch" a message at the rate of twenty words a minute the operator has to press the key between 300 and 400 times. The actual transmission is, of course, carried out at a high rate of speed, the Wheatstone Automatic transmitter being capable of being run at 400 words a minute. To obviate the fatigue and increase the speed of perforation, Mr. Gell has devised an instrument with a typewriter keyboard which any typist can work. For each letter of the Morse Code a single key is struck and the result is that a message may be punched at the speed that an expert typewriter can operate the machine. Where it would take twenty men to perforate a message by the Wheatstone system in order to keep up with a transmitter working at the rate of 400 words a minute, by the use of the Gell apparatus the same work can be done by eigth men. It is claimed for the invention that it can be worked universally for cables or land lines. In ordinary traffic the work can be sent by the combined perforator and transmitter and if the number of wires be reduced, as sometimes happens, the same staff and the same perforators can feed the high speed automatic. The multiplication of wires, it is further claimed, is rendered unnecessary by the use of this instrument and generally the efficiency of a telegraphic staff is at least trebled by its adoption. The inventor also foresees its application to the telephone system.

PUNJAB REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

THE reports on the Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the year ending September 30th 1903, while containing many features of interest does not on the whole point to the year having been a very successful one. The conditions that prevailed during the year were, in fact, far from satisfactory. Owing to long intervals which occurred without rain both the harvests were under the average, despite the fact that the rainfall at sowing time and towards the time of harvest was good. Compared, however, with the previous year the conditions were more favourable, and the area sown and harvested showed a considerable increase, both in kharif and rabi, on the figures of that year. Owing to the break in the rains irrigation from both canals and wells was eagerly resorted to, and the area of irrigated crops largely increased. Except in two tahsils the collections, which amounted to 93·8 per cent., of 206 lakhs appear to have been made without much difficulty. The Financial Commissioner observes that in certain districts the grant of large suspensions and remissions over a long series of poor years has introduced complexity into the village accounts, which the villagers do not understand and which has led to delay in realising the revenue demand. Suspensions of land revenue during the year amounted to a little over 12 lakhs or less than half the amount suspended in the previous year, and two-thirds of the suspension occurred in the Rohtak and Hissar Districts, which have had a series of disastrous years. The system of fluctuating assessment in force in the Mooltan District is now appreciated and the system has also found favour elsewhere. An unsatisfactory feature is that there are grounds for believing that there is still in many districts indiscriminate resort to the issue of coercive processes for collection of land revenue. In the case of Mooltan the figures are somewhat startling and no explanation is offered by the Deputy Commissioner. Owing to the widespread failure of crops in the Hissar District, sanction was accorded to the remission of six and a half lakhs advanced in previous years as takavi, and liberal remissions were also granted in Rohtak. Large suspensions were also granted in both districts, while fresh loans on a large scale were granted to them. A satisfactory feature of the year is the decrease, in revenue work under each head, and also the decrease in pending files in all districts except Mooltan, though in many of the districts, there is still room for improvement.

INDO-CHINA.

THE commercial development of Indo-China is indicated by the report for 1903 of Mr. Little, the Consul at Pakhoi. The results show a substantial increase of imports and exports. Among the imports the most important articles were rails, machinery, gunny bags, kerosene, native medicines and joss papers piece goods, yarn and cement. The demand for rails is due to the French railway enterprises. Rails were imported to the value of £393,000, an increase of £241,000 over the previous year. The imports of general machinery were valued at £120,000, an increase of £30,2,00, and there were large increases in the quantities of gunny bags, kerosene, native medicines and joss papers received. An overstocked market, reduced demand on behalf of the troops and a rise in silver prices are given as the causes of a decline in the imports of piece-goods which fell off to the extent of £600,000. The competition of the local spinning mills produced a decrease of £200,000 in the value of the Indian yarn imported while cement from abroad decreased by £45,000 also because of local competition. Exports of all kinds increased in value by £93?,000, this being almost entirely due to the shipments of rice which advanced by over 200,000 tons. The total quantity sent away was 1,115,000 tons, and the price was the highest recorded for ten years. The commodity went largely to China. The export of tin from the Yunnan mines reached £330,000 the highest figure yet recorded and an advance of £48,000 over the previous year's value. To the product of the Yunnan tin mines, the projectors of the French railway into Yunnan look for considerable freight for their line. In industrial development some advance is being made in Indo-China. Albumen factories are prospering and a silk filature and an "Atelier de tissage" have been established at Binh Dinh to make goods for Europe. A silk filature company with a capital of 400,000 francs was also being formed in Tongking and the Government has given its support to a scheme for establishing in Annam a sugar refinery capable of treating 50,000 tons of sugar a year. An excise duty of five francs per 100 kilos will be levied on the output of the refinery. Other signs of development are visible in the completion of several sections of railway which will eventually join with the proposed Yunnan line. The Tongking Railway lines carry considerable traffic. In 1902 the number of passengers carried was 900,000 and the goods traffic, which was at first very small, is now improving. Existing lines in Tongking are to be extended, the schemes including one from Vinh to Hin Boun on the Mekong where tin mines are being worked. Besides these evidences of material progress there are signs that the French Colonial Government is disposed to adopt a policy more liberal than has been hitherto followed. The question of making Saigon, Tourane and Haiphong free ports is being considered and the Governor-General proposes to reduce the restrictions on the Chinese in the country in order to induce them to settle there as agriculturists. Administrative reforms with a view to reduce the expenses of Government are also contemplated.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will leave Mahableshwar this morning for Poona and Bombay. He will leave Bombay on Saturday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer for Karachi en route to Quetta. The Lieutenant-General will return from Quetta by rail. The programme of the tour gives the date of General Hunter's return to Mahableshwar as approximately May 10th.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay Branch, have received intimation by wire from their Head Office in London, that at the approaching meeting of shareholders the directors will recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent. be paid on both the "A" and the "B" shares, and that £ 20,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and £14,500 carried forward.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. W. PROUDFOOT, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Lieut. Hutchison, Orderly Officer, returned to Bombay yesterday from inspection duty from Bhuj. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE tribal "jirgahs" from the Mohmand country and the districts about Jellalabad have returned to their homes from Kabul, well pleased with their interviews with the Amir, though his Highness did not accede to their request for the gift of breech-loading rifles, merely giving a promise that arms might hereafter be furnished. The Maliks are said to have expressed themselves as opposed to the Mohmand Demarcation Commission, when questioned on the subject ; but promised to acquiesce in any orders that the Amir might issue. No decision was announced on this point. We may add that it was the Amir himself who originally proposed that a Joint Commission should meet at Jellalabad. The Government of India accepted the proposal but the matter is not one of urgency as it has stood over since 1895 when the Uniny Mission demarcated a part of the border in the Kunar Valley operations having then to be summarily suspended owing to the outbreak in Chitral. If his Highness does not see his way now to sending his Commissioners to meet Major Ross-Keppel no harm will follow.

THE Allahabad University authorities took a judicious and most popular step the other day, says the "Pioneer," in postponing the annual examinations on account of the prevalence of plague. But they made one exception. The LL. B. Examination was left to stand, with the consequence that a grievance still remains. We have printed one or two of a quantity of letters that have reached us on the subject showing that the legal students entertain the strongest objections to this arrangement. The consideration that the majority of their fellow examinees have escaped the risk is strange to say not sufficient for them. They require the same treatment for themselves, and without accepting the argument of one of their number that the life of a prospective LL. B. is more valuable than that of other classes of candidates, there does not seem to be any reason why they should not have it. But however this point may be settled, it is surely time that the Syndicate took into consideration the expediency of a permanent change in the dates of the examinations. As far as can be seen there is every prospect that the plague will again be at its worst in the spring of next year, and of the year after and of the year after that. Are we to go on each year having a feverish agitation followed by an eleventh-hour concession, inflicting the maximum of inconvenience on everybody, or are the authorities going to look ahead and adjust their arrangements to the circumstances of the day ?

A GERMAN HISTORY OF THE BOER WAR.

INTERESTING CRITICISM.

THANKS to its habit of publishing its historical works in instalments, the German General Staff has forestalled our own War Office in its history of the Boer War. The two instalments of the German history that have appeared carry the story of the war down to the battle of Paardeberg, and appear in an English translation by Colonel Waters. Written not for popular reading but for the instruction of German officers, the German history is throughout critical rather than narrative in form. Its criticism is extremely frank and outspoken, but singularly free from personal or political bias. That it should be free from a military bias was not to be expected. It sets itself very strongly against the view that the resistance of the Boers has revolutionised warfare and sounded the death-knell of Continental militarism, and more than once is at pains to vindicate German tactical ideas. Interesting as are the speculations opened up by these passages, English readers will turn rather to the criticisms of the military conduct of the war.

The German history abstains from criticism of the politics or the military preparations that preceded the war, and there is no attack on the Englishman's bogey, the War Office. On the contrary, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," the War Office is declared "to have satisfied in the most brilliant manner all requirements respecting clothing and equipment." It is true that the lessons of the first Boer War were not sufficiently appreciated, but the excuse is made for the War Office that, owing to the diversity of conditions under which our army has to fight, it is difficult to assimilate the experiences of one war for the general military good. No general tactical rules apply equally to European warfare, to frontier skirmishing in India, to battles with dervishes, and to war in South Africa. Generally speaking, the criticisms of the German history are directed not against the "system" either at the War Office or in the field, but against its application by individual officers.

BRITISH OFFICERS SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Nearly all the British commanding officers, from General White to Lords Roberts and Kitchener, come in for severe handling at the hands of the German General Staff. The defeat of Sir George White outside Ladysmith which led to the siege of the town, is expressly ascribed not to the way the troops fought, but to "omissions and errors in leadership. General Buller is defended from the shallow criticism that he ought on his arrival to have followed out his original plan of invasion across the Orange River. "The breaking up of the army corps is satisfactorily explained," say the historians, "by the necessity of protecting simultaneously Natal and Cape Colony from a hostile invasion." They think, however, that General Buller ought to have renounced the relief of Kimberley and to have concentrated in Natal. There were, however, strong political influences wielded from Kimberley which prevented him from following the ideal strategy as they prevented Lord Roberts later. The criticism of General Buller's tactics at Colenso is severe but not harsh. The German view is that he ought to have continued the action after the loss of the guns, held his ground for the day, and attacked under cover of night. His losses—less than 8 per cent of the whole force—were, it is urged, after all small. A similar observation is made on the battle of Magersfontein, where, in the Germany view the British loss was not very heavy, except in the case of the Black Watch and the Seaforths. The smallness of these losses is adduced as a reason for thinking that the pessimistic views which were expressed after the boer War with respect to the difficulty of attacking troops armed with modern firearms have been very considerably exaggerated.

LORDS ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

But the most interesting chapters discuss the operations of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. The chief praise for the capture of General Cronje at Paardeberg is given to General French, who rode by forced marches from Kimberly and stopped the oer retreat for a whole day with barely more than a thousand mounted men until the pursuing infantry came up.

"This was a remarkable achievement and it shows what cavalry fighting on foot can do when properly used. . . . The capture of Cronje was chiefly due to the ability with which the cavalry division was handled and to the skill of its gallant and resolute commander. If French had not delayed the Boer army for a whole day Cronje would probably have succeeded in escaping from his pursuers on account of the great start which he had gained on the sixth British division."

A tribute is also paid to the energy of Lord Roberts and to the endurance of the troops in the great privations of the forced march. Lord Roberts's strategy, however, is somewhat severely criticised. He is blamed for making the relief of Kimberley his first object. "The four months' siege of Kimberley, as puffed up by the newspapers," is described as a pretence rather than a serious Military enterprise. All that the Boers did was to blockade the town ; and as for the great bombardment one had to look very carefully in order to find any trace of it.

The relief of Kimberley was, of course, the first objective, in order to secure an assured base for the advance on Bloemfontein. But this could not exercise a decisive influence on the military situation as a whole unless the Boer forces which were covering the siege operations should first of all have been destroyed. If this should happen, then Kimberley would also be relieved. . . . The place of the cavalry division, therefore, was not at Kimberley in the first instance, especially as the relief of the town was by no means urgent, but in the region between the Modder River and Kimberley, somewhere towards Abon's Dam.

As it was, the departure of the cavalry for Kimberley hazarded the success of the whole enterprise, and it was only by incredible exertions that he was able to stop the Boer retreat after all. It was due less to the plan of operations and the manner in which it was carried out than to the errors committed by the adversary that the result was ultimately so successful to the British. The escape of General Cronje between the Sixth and Ninth Divisions is ascribed to Lord Roberts's failure to acquaint the divisional commanders with his plans. Lieutenant General Kelly-Kenny, a leader of more than ordinary military ability, did not grasp the whole situation on February 15 ; had he been aware of the plan of campaign he must have known in time of Cronje's departure, and he could have barred his way by simply advancing in the direction of Abon's Dam. By this means the results secured at such heavy sacrifice on the last day of February could have been attained a fortnight earlier.

THE BATTLE OF PAARDEBERG.

The last seventy or eighty pages are devoted to the attack and siege of Cronje's laager at Paardeberg, and of these the greater portion is taken up with an exhaustive criticism of Lord Kitchener's tactics in the disastrous attack on the larger on Sunday, February 18, when we suffered one of our worst defeats in the war, losing more than 1,200 men killed, wounded, and missing. Lord Kitchener's resolve to attack the Boer laager, which is usually thought to have been unnecessary, is defended as sound, but Lord Kitchener's plan of attack is unreservedly condemned.

Several isolated attacks were made without sufficient artillery support. Brigades and even battalions were brought into action singly, and there resulted three separate attacks, completely separated from one another by place and time. The mobile Boers were at the same time enabled to move their forces from parts of the battlefield where they were not seriously threatened to the decisive points, where they could appear in strength. These errors are to be explained by various circumstances, but especially by Lord Kitchener underrating the moral strength of his adversary. According to his view it was only requisite to make a resolute attack in order to induce the Boers to lay down their arms.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

MARTIAL LAW AT NIUCHWANG.

SKIRMISH NEAR AN-JU.

COSSACKS DRIVEN BACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

General Kuropatkin has proceeded to Liamyang.

The Russians have proclaimed martial law at Niuchwang.

The Russian Administrator has since informed the Consuls that the proclamation means that Consular jurisdiction has been annulled, but in response to the Consuls' protests, he has suspended its rigid enforcement till the Consuls have communicated with their Governments.

Earl Percy in reply to a question in the House of Commons said that the British Consul at Niuchwang had agreed to the retention of a British warship there, but that Admiral Sir Gerard Noel concurred with Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge that it would not be advisable.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

It is reported at Seoul that an engagement took place on the 23rd instant between a detachment of Japanese Infantry and a body of Cossacks between An-ju and Chong-ju and that the Japanese were victorious, the Russians retiring slowly.

The Japanese had fifty killed. The Russian loss is not known.

Military circles at St. Petersburg declare that it is now too late for the Japanese to advance on Harbin from the Tumen River, as almost the whole of the eastern coast of Korea is occupied by the Russians, and Possiet Bay, where a descent would have been possible, is now strongly entrenched. When the ice breaks up a torpedo flotilla from Vladivostock will be stationed there.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 28th March, says that Russian telegrams estimate that a Japanese force of 80,000 is advancing northwards in Korea.

A wireless telegraphic message to the "Times" from off Port Arthur describes a sortie of five Russian battleships and cruisers and suggests that a decisive naval battle is possible in the near future.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Subscriptions are being collected by the Bengali Agency here to send two native doctors with two apothecaries and twenty-five young men to form a Red Cross Ambulance Corps for the wounded in the Russo-Japanese war.

LAKE BAIKAL.

As a serious obstruction to Russian transport to the Far East, Lake Baikal is attracting some attention just now. We were all told in our school-days that the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and other lakes of the Siberian steppes were relics of an ancient gulf of the Arctic Ocean, from which they had received their population of seals. Perhaps we included Lake Baikal in the list, and the inclusion would have this one justification—that seals are found there, too. But Baikal must have got its seals at second-hand, any direct connection of it with the Artic being most improbable. Unlike the lakes of the steppes, whose shores slope gently down to a shallow bottom, Baikal lies in the heart of the highlands, and has lofty, precipitous shores and depths of as much as 700 fathoms, far deeper than the German Ocean. It differs, in fact, from the other Siberian lakes mentioned, just as Tanganyika and Nyassa differ from the Victoria Nyanza.

For a summary of the latest scientific information on the lake, we may turn to the lately-published third volume of "Das Antlitz der Erde," the great work of the veteran geologist, Professor Suess of Vienna. From this we learn that Lake Baikal has probably been formed by a series of great earth-fissures, similar to, but more complex than, those which have formed the deep and long African lakes. The chief inflowing river, the Selenga, and the outflowing Angara do not enter and leave at the two extremities of the lake as one might expect, but at points nearly opposite one another not far from the south western corner of the lake. This suggest that they may have once been a single, continuous river, across whose course a long deep through was chopped, as it were, in which waters accumulated to form the lake. This peculiarity is the source of all the engineering troubles in the construction of the railway, for while the natural routes to and from the lake along the two river valleys are easy enough the lake itself stands athwart the route, its steep shore affording little footing for a railway, so that for the present trains must be carried across it somehow.

The problem of getting round the south western corner of the lake has been somewhat simplified for the Russian engineers by a remarkable event in the geological history of the district. There flows into the south-western extremity of the lake a little stream, the Kuttuchna. Once this was a longer scream, but the upper part of its valley has been dammed across by a flow of basaltic lava. The dammed-up upper waters over flowed in another direction into the Angara, their point of influx determining the site of the town of Irkutsk. This diverted stream, now called the Irkuta, has cut for itself a deep gorge, and so has facilitated the work of the railway engineers, who, by tunnelling through the lava-dam will soon be able to carry the line from the Irkuta to the Kultuchna and so to the south side of the lake and the mouth of the Selenga.

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* Once again a Judge has found it necessary to utter a warning as to secret profits. Mr. Justice Kennedy, in giving judgment in a case, said: The mischief of these secret profits, as they were truly called, had often been pointed out from the Bench, and all he need say was that it was perfectly clear that any profits made by an agent in the course of his employment were profits which he could not keep. They were profits the receipt of which created a debt to that amount from the agent to the principal which the latter was entitled to recover. He was very sorry to see that a number of people looked at this matter in a different light, but it seemed to him that the receipt of remuneration from the party to whom one's principal was negotiating, as well as commission from the principal, was not only wrong but very mischievous to straightforward dealings in commercial matters. This is a very old story, but it is just because it is old that it is so regrettable. We wish there was more prospect of legislation on the lines advocated by the late Lord Russell of Killowen and now taken up by his successor, Lord Alverstone, writes a Home paper.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MINISTER AT ST. PETERSBURG.

New Ambassador Knighted.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Hon. Charles Hardinge the new British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been knighted.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

IMPORTANT SUITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

In the High Court here to-day Mr. Justice Stephen admitted the plaint in a case in which R. Battersby sues Mrs. Wenger and Colonel Porter, carrying on business here as the home farm, for the recovery of Rs. 6,000 for cattle and dairy apparatus.

The same Judge made an order to-day in the divorce suit of Jolly versus Jolly for the execution of the decree for realisation of costs by attachment of certain moneys due to respondent in the suit of Jolly versus Surendranath Banerjee.

The case Peterson versus Schifler Eles and Smallwood of the firm of Messrs. Piggott Chapman and Co. was also up before the High Court here to-day; on a petition of the plaintiff to expedite the hearing, the Court ultimately posted the case for June 15th to enable Messrs Schifler and Orr who are at Home to be examined on commission.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Two small earthquake shocks occurred here at 7-50 a.m. to-day.

MADRAS, MARCH 29.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Gopalpur in Ganjam at 7-35 this morning, lasting several seconds; the direction was from North to South.

SIR T. MADHAVA RAO'S PORTRAIT FOR CALCUTTA.

The Viceroy has been pleased to accept the offer from Ravi Varma Rajah, the famous Travancore artist of a life-sized portrait of the late Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, the distinguished Indian statesman, to be hung at the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta.

GREAT FIRE AT SURAT.

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION.

MANY PEOPLE HOMELESS.

SURAT, MARCH 29.

About four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, one of the most destructive fires in the experience of Surat broke out in Kantawad-lane of the Golwad at Nawapura. The fire was first discovered in the house of a "Gola" (winnower) which was closed at the time, and on account of the combustible nature of the structures in the whole of the locality, the fire spread rapidly. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and most of the inhabitants had gone out to see the "taboot" procession. These circumstances contributed largely to the spread of the conflagration. The flames spread to Gopiwad, Bhungiwad, and Gadheman, and before anything could be done all the houses in these streets, as also those situated along a wide drain at Namapura were completely gutted. Unfortunately the wind changed its course, and carried the flames from Bhungiwad to the principal Borah quarters, and the houses belonging to the Borahs and Golas in Chunwad were completely destroyed. The fire then extended to the Pathanwad and the large building belonging to Mulaji, the high priest of the Borahs, which was inhabited by about fifty families, was enveloped in flames. More than half of this building was destroyed. The flames then attacked the large graveyard close by, where the Borahs, through great exertions, rescued the building from being entirely destroyed.

The flames then changed their course and extended to the Pathanwada. This threatened the total destruction of the ancient buildings of the Borahs, and the authorities directed their energies to averting this disaster. Mr. Morrison, the Collector, Mr. Harvey, the District and Sessions Judge, and Mr. Harry Brewin, District Superintendent of Police, were on the scene and rendered valuable assistance, and through their exertions the further spread of the fire was prevented.

The fire was got under by about ten o'clock. Five or six children of the Golas are missing and are supposed to have perished in the flames. A large number of Golas have been rendered destitute, and steps are being taken to give them immediate relief. The area covered by the houses which have been destroyed is about two miles in extent, and the number of houses destroyed is roughly estimated at over one thousand. The damage is reported to be estimated at about ten lakhs of rupees.

A meeting consisting of the Municipal Councillors and Seths Naginchand, Javerchand, Bhagubhai and Dwarkadas, was held under the Collector's presidentship in the Castle, at 12 noon, to-day.

It was resolved to call a public meeting on Thursday evening for the purpose of raising funds for the helpless "Golas," to enable them to erect temporary sheds. Seths Nagichand Bhagubhai, and Dwarkadas have each promised Rs. 2,000, and from the Dama Mahajan and Hindu Charity Fund Rs. 4,000 have been subscribed.

A Managing Committee consisting of Seths Ishvardas Store, Mukanrai Manirai, Hirachand Lalakchand, Panachand Falchand, Anupram Karparam, and Pranlal Parneriap has been appointed to arrange for the maintenance of the "Golas" whose houses have been burnt. These number 550, according to Municipal calculation. The damage has not been ascertained, and the digging up of the burnt materials is going on.

THE TIBET MISSION.

THE ADVANCE TO GYANTSE.

PHARIJONG, MARCH 23

The force camps to-night under the Tangla, at an elevation of one hundred feet lower than Mount Blanc.

The country is barren and desolate. Not a flower or insect is to be seen; only stray blades of withered grass that give a niggard sustenance to yaks, wild asses and gazelles.

The march in high altitudes is very exhausting, and many among the troops and followers are prostrated with mountain sickness. The rarified air and the glare of the mirage in the hot sun produce giddiness. The changes of temperature are extreme. One is liable to sun-stroke on the Tangla any day in the year, and yet the cold is always numbing at night.

The Indian Granite Company of Calcutta, now carrying on work at Pallaveram, near Madras, has started a new Industry in the old Cantonment and has just finished highly polished paving stones for the East Indian Railway.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE ATTACK ON VLADIVOSTOCK.

WHY THE FORTS WERE SILENT.

London, March 14.—It has transpired at St. Petersburg that the reason for the silence of the Russian batteries at Vladivostock, during the bombardment by the Japanese, was that the shells supplied were two millimetres too large in diameter for the guns, which were thus reduced to impotence. Ammunition of the correct size is being rushed to Vladivostock with all haste.

London, March 15.—Admiral Alexeieff has ordered the liberation and arming of all the convicts willing to assist in the defence of Saghalien, which it is expected the Japanese will attack.

Seoul, March 15.—News from Pingyang, dated Tuesday (yesterday) states that the Russian troops have now retired north of the Yalu River. They are now concentrated in force at Chu-lien-cheng. It is not expected that there will be any land engagement for some weeks.

Korean office-seekers are trying to arrange a revolution in the Royal Palace, on the pretext of effecting sweeping reforms. They are hoping for Japanese favour, but Minister Hayashi firmly discountenances any haste or violence in the present crisis and hopes to be able to effect reforms gradually so as to avoid friction. He recognises that the Koreans, as politicians, are uniformly insincere in their actions. The Royal Palace is infested with swarms of astrologers and parasites, whom it is hoped to weed out gently and with patience.

Shanghai, March 16.—Ships arriving here to-day report Port Arthur as being still in full occupation of the Russians on Sunday, 13th inst. The Japanese fire during the bombardment of the 10th, was accurate, damaging the town and shipping badly.

All the merchant ships that had been detained until then were allowed to depart on Sunday, upon their Commanders declaring not to report the conditions obtaining in the town. The guns in the forts are useless owing to the shortness of their range.

Japanese crews have been appointed to the captured Russian steamships condemned as prizes of war by the Sasebo Prize Court.

There are now 237 foreigners occupying the French barracks at Shanghai, pending their return to Odessa.

Tokio, March 14.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge has given over the British Naval Hospital on the Bluff at Yokohama for the use of the wounded.

UNREST IN THE CAUCASUS.

London, March 14.—The unrest in the Caucasus is growing. Six revolutionary leaders have been hanged under martial law.

NEW ANGLO-SIAMESE AGREEMENT.

London, March 14.—The "Birmingham Post" announces that a new agreement is being negotiated between Great Britain and Siam, which is intended to assist in the development of trade with India and Malaya.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The retirement of Major Cole, Welsh regiment, is approved.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Shekleton has been selected as Second-in-Command of the 1st South Lancashires.

Col. Aspinall, 79th Infantry, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow district.

Captains Carwithen, 9th Infantry and Kirkwood, 97th Infantry have extensions respectively of one year and six months in the transport branch.

ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN CRUISER.

The American cruiser Isla de Cuba, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander B. C. Decker, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Manila, which port she left on the 3rd March, calling at Singapore and Colombo, en route. She will remain in port for about four days and then resume her voyage to Aden, homeward bound. The Isla de Cuba was originally a Spanish gun-boat and was captured by the Americans during the Spanish-American war at Manila on the 1st May 1898. Her armament consisted of four 4-inch quick firing guns, four six-pounder quick firers, four machine guns and three torpedo tubes but only four six-pounder guns are retained on board, the others having been removed and kept at Manila. The length of the vessel is 184 feet, beam 30 feet and she has a draught of 11 feet 6 inches. Her displacement is 1,040 tons, I. H. P. 2,627 and she maintains a speed of 15 knots. The vessel was built in 1886 at Elswick.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Mr. Knox-Homan, the Deputy Post Master General of the Central Provinces, has been transferred to the Behar Circle, having been relieved, by Mr. F. B. O'Shea, the Deputy Post Master General of Behar on the 23rd instant.

On the afternoon of the 23rd instant, Mr. Somiah Narsoo, photographed the entire establishment of the Deputy Post Master General's office with Messrs. Knox Homan and O'Shea in the centre of the group. On the morning of the 25th several friends and officials of the Deputy Post Master General's Office assembled at the Railway Station to bid farewell to Mr. Homan and Mr. Willait Rai, the Head Assistant of the office, placed a garland of beautiful roses on his neck and presented a bouquet to him.

At the Diocesan Conference which was held at Jubbulpore during the second week of this month, the Bishop notified that a Junior Chaplain Mr Martin of Indore, would be stationed at Nagpur to help the Archdeacon in his work. Two European Missionaries of the Scottish Episcopal Church would also be stationed at Nagpur. The Bishop intends to come to Nagpur after the present summer to see if the place will suit him and his Domestic Caplain during the ensuing monsoon.

The Allahabad bank is about to open a branch at Jubbulpore, another tribute to the fast rising importance and prosperity of that station.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 19th March was 140 against 104 and 214 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 490. There were 100 deaths from plague against 157. The general death-rate of the week was 60·4 per mille per annum against 84·5 the mean of the last five years. The births registered during the week were 33 the ratio being 15·7 per mille per annum. It is under contemplation to organise a Committee at Nagpur with a view to collect subscriptions in aid of the Japanese sick and wounded, as also to render assistance to the families that may be left destitute on account of the war.

NOT AN AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one error in your interesting account of the Lecture on 'Why Motor Cars' which I would ask you to correct.

I am not an American but an Englishman.—Yours, &c.,

ERNEST ESDAILE.

Great Western Hotel, March 29.

"I AM agent, sir," said a traveller, "for the 'Great American Universal Encyclopædia of History, Biography, Art, Science, and Literature,' complete in two hundred volumes." "Don't need it," replied the business man; "I married a Boston girl."

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCES.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

A QUESTION OF MUSIC.

Now that excitement has abated somewhat in the bazaar, it is possible to sift dispassionately the many conflicting rumours and absurd stories which have been bandied about the native city, during the past two or three days, and to arrive at some conclusion as to the cause of the trouble and an accurate estimate as to the extent of the outbreak. It would be folly not to admit that at the present moment the native town is in a state of serious unrest, but at the same time the stories of riot and outrage which have been so freely circulated must be acknowledged to have been seriously exaggerated. Mohurrum troubles usually originate with the Sunnis. The Shiahs are a much more tractable sect, and the injunctions of their leaders are at all times regarded as law. It is perhaps this peacable tendency of the Shiahs which has prevented anything like frequent collisions between the two great sects of Mahomedans, is some twenty-eight years since the Shiahs were engaged in a conflict with the Sunnis and upon that occasion there was something like a riot. Since then the Sunnis have fought with Hindus, Parsis and Christians, but the Shiahs have escaped the fires of their fanaticism.

To trace the present outbreak to its origin, it would appear that one would have to go back to the time of the visit of the Borahs' Mullah to this city. It will be remembered that on that occasion there was an imposing gathering of Borahs and that the Mullah was escorted to the Musjid in Baba Dhaboo Street with all the ceremony due to the religious head of community. Tom-toms and other musical instruments were in evidence, and with much pomp the procession threaded its way through the thoroughfares in the region of Doctor Street, which is a neighbourhood largely inhabited by Borahs. But in this district, in addition to Shiah mosques there are several mosques belonging to the Sunni community, and it is alleged that the Sunnis took serious umbrage because there was no cessation of the Borahs' music when they passed these places of devotion. The story continued is to the effect that during the month which intervened between that period and the Mohurrum, the Sunnis have allowed their resentment to smoulder, only with the intention of wreaking their vengeance when the Mohurrum gave them their opportunity.

The affray in Doctor Street was the next stage in the drama. Early on Saturday morning the Rungari Mohollá taboot was taken out and Doctor Street was included in the route of the procession. In this neighbourhood and within close proximity to each other are three mosques, two belonging to the Borahs and one to the Sunnis. The latter occupies a position between the other two. It is stated that the tabootwallas stopped their music in front of their own mosque, but commenced it again immediately afterwards and were beating their tom-toms on their approach to the Borah mosque. Someone must have raised a remonstrance, for a cry was heard that the mosque was of no account. "This is Rabji's Musjid," shouted some of the badmashes of the throng. "Rabji" is a derogatory nickname, and its application to their place of devotion was at once interpreted by the Borahs as a disgraceful insult. And so the disturbance occurred. This is one of many stories, but it may be accepted as the most reliable; for it is obvious that the Borahs, who are numerically at an extreme disadvantage when opposed to the Sunnis, would not willingly enter upon a feud which would inevitably result in disaster to them. At the same time it may be that the Borahs were technically the aggressors.

At any rate this affray resulted in the cancellation of the license for the taboot of the Rungari Mohollas and this event seems to have brought about the general feud between Borahs and Sunnis which now exists. It is a remarkable thing that the cancellation of one license should have resulted in the disorganization of the whole of the Mohurrum celebration, but that fact is only to be explained by the influence which the Rungari Mohalla taboo wallas have been able to bring to bear upon the remainder of their co-religionists in the city. As we stated yesterday no attempt was made to remove the taboots. This was generally the case; but in a few isolated instances taboots were removed, and conveyed over short distances only to be hurriedly returned to their original resting places. This strange state of affairs is not easy of explanation. It is quite clear that the tabootwallas would require very strong influence indeed to deter them from the consummation of the annual ceremonial of immersion. Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, puts forward tentatively the following explanation. The Rungari Mohalla tabootwallas took to heart very keenly the cancellation of their license, and finding appeal to the authorities of no avail, determined that if the immersion of their taboot was not possible neither should any of the other taboots in the city be immersed in the sea. The threat was therefore circulated that if any of the taboots were removed, the Rungari Moholla tabootwallas would "see them." This threat simply implied, that all taboots whose attendants were rash enough to endeavour to make the journey to the sea would be smashed. Naturally there were no tabootwallas who were cognisant of this threat who were willing to hazard the risk of an adventure which would bring upon them the direst religious disgrace possible. This also explains the fact that the taboots which did start turned back so hurriedly. Doubtless the threat of the Rungari Moholla tabootwallas had not reached them, but they were informed of it when they formed their procession and considering discretion the better part of valour, at once paid heed to it.

The above explains to some extent the feud between the Sunnis and the Borahs. The incident in Doctor Street resulted in the cancellation of the Rungari Maholla tabootwalla's license. The cancellation of that license apparently resulted in the disintegration of the whole Mohurrum ceremonial. For the latter event the Sunnis held the Borahs responsible. Naturally, holding such a view they were incensed; but even this does not explain the hatred which has sprung up amongst the Sunnis against the Borahs during the past three days. This hatred has at times been extreme; witness the attack made on the sleeping Borahs in Abdul Rehman Street. Here the Sunnis allege that they were pelted from the upper stories of the houses with stones. Whether this were so or not, it is difficult to state definitely. Suffice it to say that the police captured two out of three Borahs who sallied from one of the houses with sticks. These men were promptly punished when brought before the Magistrate, and one would have thought that this would have had some effect in consoling the Sunnis. That this was not so was proved by the events of Monday night. Early on Monday evening a crowd, estimated at some three thousand people, collected in the neighbourhood of the J. J. Hospital, and marched towards the district, we have already alluded to, where the population is chiefly constituted of Borahs. There was the making of a pretty riot here, but for some reason or other the crowd dispersed and assembled again in the neighbourhood of Pydownie. There was never at any time the semblance of a riot. The Sunnis laid wait for and maltreated stray Borahs wherever they found them. Trams were stopped and searched and wherever it was discovered that they contained Borahs these hapless people were at once dragged from their seats and became the victims of the mob. They were all hammered without mercy and the duration of the attentions they received generally depended upon the length of time taken for the police to arrive. Of course upon an occasion such as this, the mob to a certain extent have circumstances in their favour. It would be impossible for the Police Commissioner to post men singly along any thoroughfare. In such a position they would be the easy prey of the mob. Consequently there was time in several instances for the Sunnis to stop the tram, deal with the driver should he prove obstinate, take out the horses, and search the car for their prey. Eight or nine injured Borahs were taken to the Pydonie Police Station. Others who were uninjured sought refuge in that structure, and they remained there until it was possible to send them under a guard of police to their homes.

Later in the evening it became absolutely necesary to stop the trams, and the military were sent for. The arrival of the military by no means checked the disturbance immediately. Two or three of the trams conveying the soldiers were stoned and one car in particular was the receptacle of quite a volley of missiles. Inspector Sloane was struck on the jaw by a stone, and subsequently he received a nasty contusion on the shoulder from another. But after the troops had been disposed over the more disturbed districts, the trouble abated and subsequently the bazaar quietened down. Had it not been for the assistance of the troops, there is little doubt that serious trouble would have taken place, and there is every reason to believe that all the Borahs who had the misfortune to be caught out in the streets would have been seriously maltreated, if not murdered. The hatred of the Sunnis is now merely simmering. The possibility of a general riot is however of the remotest. In the first place the Borah population only amounts to some 6,000, and that community would never dare to risk a battle royal with their opponents. Again we are informed that the Borahs have been adjured by their Mullah to remain passive during the present disturbance and to refrain from raising a hand even upon provocation against any of their opponents. As a prominent member of the Shiah community points out, there are badmashes in all castes and it may be that in the course of the past two or three days Borahs have been guilty of acts which have added fuel to the fire. But as a community the Borahs are unusually devoted to their religious advisers and would be likely to adhere rigidly to their Mullah's injunction. Just at present the Bazaar presents the spectacle of a military occupation. The Pydownie Police Station is full of troops, and rifle barrels gleam from the verandah. At Null Bazaar, too, is another strong posse, and troops are to be found all along Bhendy Baazar. With such precautions taken, it is unlikely that any future disturbances that may occur will develop very far. At any rate it is likely that after the next two days matters will resume a normal aspect. What is to become of the taboots is a question of uncertainty. We are informed that in other towns the period of the mohurrum has passed without the immersion of the taboots. "Thunda karo" has been performed upon a number of them. Whether that ceremony will suffice remains to be seen. The Bazaar has been closed to business for the last four or five days, an unheard of thing since the last riots. It is sincerely to be hoped that better counsels will prevail upon the Sunnis and that they will consider after the events of Monday night that their vengeance is complete.

Since the military have been stationed at the principal points in the disturbed area of the city nothing unusual has occurred and the streets otherwise present a normal appearance, though small crowds of people may be observed here and there watching the military and the police. Most of the Borah tradesmen of the city have kept their shops closed. The members of that community are still avoiding the quarters of the rival sect. The Borah named Jeewaji Nathoobhoy who was stabbed in the stomach and neck by a Memon in Chimna Butcher Street on Monday afternoon, died at the J. J. Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning.

The taboots in the different localities are still kept in their places within screens. It was at first intended that the licencees should be ordered to dismantle them by 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. But as these tabootwallas generally perform "Jiarat" and "Moulood" ceremonies on the night after the immersion of their taboots, it was considered advisable to respect that religious custom and with a view not to give them a cause for complaint the time for the dismantling and removal of the taboots was extended till 10 o'clock this morning.

By order of the Commissioner, the license holders were accordingly summoned together yesterday morning in their respective districts through the divisional Superintendents. At 10 o'clock the Police Commissioner attended by the Governor's body-guard under Captain Crawford went round the different districts and addressed the licensees in Hindustani. He gave them to understand that it was his intention at first to order them to remove and dismantle their taboots by two o'clock that afternoon. But as they desired to perform the "majolis" and "maulood" ceremonies in the evening, he had resolved to give them time. He now ordered them to remove their taboots by 10 o'clock this morning. The licencees in all the districts agreed to carry out the Commissioner's order.

The military and the police are on duty at different points in the disturbed quarters.

All the liquor shops in the city which would otherwise have been opened on Monday evening after the immersion of taboots have been kept closed by order of the Commissioner of Police until further orders.

The situation having improved, half the number of troops posted at different points, was withdrawn yesterday afternoon. According to present arrangements, the military will remain on duty till Friday next.

All the taboots in A (Fort) Division were dismantled and removed from their position by their owners last evening. A number of taboots in other Divisions were also dismantled.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay opened an inquest at 7 o'clock last evening at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Jeewaji Nathoobhoy a Borah, aged thirty-five, who was stabbed by a Memon on the previous day. The body was identified by his brother-in-law Usufali Rehimanji, who stated that the deceased had arrived in Bombay about a week ago from Uran to see the taboots. He had not come to Bombay with a view to attack the Sunni Mahomedans.

The inquest has been adjourned.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. CALEDONIEN.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien on Thursday at 10 a.m.

Blunt Mrs	Orr, Mr and Mrs G M
Bateman Champain Capt and Mrs H F	Rollings Mr and Mrs F H and 4 children
Cable, Mr H P	Thornhill Mrs H B
Despeissis, Mr A	Tristram, Mr H W
Elliot, Capt a Major T	Thesmar, Mr
Henri, Mr R D	Draz, Mr C
Lukin, Capt R	Isack Major L S
Meyer, Mrs W S and family	

FOR SYDNEY

Bour, Seaux Mr	Hurbin Mr
Dubris, Mr	Legal, Mr
Del a Girguinniere Mr N	Mortel, Mr

THE "New York Herald" gives a homely touch to the first fighting at Port Arthur:—"Before the action we saw the Russian battleships throwing beds and other lumber through the gun ports. Chinese sampans were busily engaged in picking up the articles, including ping-pong tables until the shells began to fall." We can hear John Chinaman exclaiming, "Blong my, wellee good number one chancee." And then, when the ping-pong balls of the Japanese began to fall, "Hi Yah; to muchee."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The English Cup.

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

BEFORE THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THE four Ties which constitute the third round of the competition for the English Cup were the feature of Saturday's football, so far as the games under the Association code were concerned. Londoners—and, indeed, Southerners—naturally looked upon the tie between Tottenham Hotspur and Sheffield Wednesday as the most important, for the simple reason that the 'Spurs were the only team left in the competition to represent the South. All roads led to Tottenham from quite an early hour on Saturday, and long before the time arrived for the game to be commenced the stands were packed. The officials had taken every precaution to avoid a repetition of the fiasco of a fortnight previously, and although there was no room to spare, there was no overcrowding. That the match should end with honours easy was not a surprise. However poor the 'Spurs may be in League matches they are rare cup fighters, and by vanquishing Everton and Aston Villa they proved to their supporters that they were not going to be ousted from the competition without a great struggle. It must be admitted that they lost a golden opportunity on Saturday, for they were naturally at a disadvantage in the re-play on Wednesday at Sheffield. The most surprising of the four results was the victory of the Bolton Wanderers over Sheffield United. The latter have not been showing very great form in their League games of late, but in spite of this, it was never thought by the Sheffielders' supporters that their champions would be beaten by the Bolton Wanderers, a Second Division team with a moderate record to their credit. The Wanderers made no mistake about the result, for, quickly adapting themselves to the surroundings, they at once showed that they were not going to be beaten without a big struggle. A lead of a goal to nothing at half-time gave the Wanderers all the encouragement they wanted, and in spite of the fact that the 30,000 spectators who surrounded the ground were Sheffielders to a man, the Lancashire team never for a second flagged, and tacking on another goal a quarter of an hour after the resumption, eventually won on their merits by two goals to nil. Judging by their League engagements during the season, Manchester City are a better team than Middlesbrough, but the latter have more than once proved a thorn in the sides of the Citizens. So brilliant has been the Manchester team's record in the League that the championship is well within their grasp, while it would not surprise their supporters if they brought off the double event by winning the cup as well. On Saturday, however, the Manchester men found the Middlesbrough combination a great side and a draw was a fitting ending to a great game which either side would have been unlucky to lose.

However badly Derby County may be doing in their League matches, they have a knack of winning cup-ties. Playing at home on Saturday, they qualified for the semi-final round of the competition at the expense of the Blackburn Rovers, who were beaten by a better side than themselves. If Derby County succeed in reaching the final once again it is to be hoped that they will put up a better fight than they did last year against Bury. The Derbyites, however, still have a big battle to fight before they reach Sydenham. With these games set for decision little interest was taken in the League matches. In the First Division Small Heath caused something of a surprise by defeating Sunderland by a couple of goals to nil. After all the "Little Heathens" are going to escape reduction to the Second Division, though unless West Bromwich Albion look to their laurels they will find themselves among the juniors next season. Only two of the games in the Second Division were of much importance, those in which Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal were engaged. Woolwich had little difficulty in beating Lincoln City while the North Enders gained an even easier victory over Burton United. Unless something unexpected occurs the Arsenal and the North End will be in the First Division next season. Possibly the most surprising result in the games in the Southern League was the defeat of Luton by Portsmouth by three goals to nothing. During the first half of the season the Bedfordshire club carried all before them, but lately they have not been quite such a formidable side. However they are still well in the running for championship honours for which two games in hand, they are only five points behind Southampton, the leaders. Portsmouth are in even a better position for they are but three points away from the Saints and have two games in hand. The brilliant victory gained by the Corinthians over Bury for the holdership of the Sheriff of London Charity Shield was a great triumph for amateur football. One hears so much about the decline of amateur football that the result is all the more gratifying. Two goals for Bury in the first twelve minutes of the game no doubt gave the spectators the idea that an overwhelming defeat was in store for the amateurs. But never was a crowd more mistaken. The Corinthians, from this point, literally "played" with their opponents and scored goal after goal in the end, winning by ten points to three. The forward line—G. S. Harris, S.S. Harris, B. O. Corbett, J. C. Vassall, and S. H. Day—was a truly great one. The two first-named between them scored no fewer than eight of the ten goals.

The replayed ties in the competition for the English Cup between Sheffield Wednesday and Tottenham Hotspur and Middlesbrough and Manchester City ended on Wednesday in accordance with general expectation. Southern enthusiasts had hoped that the form shown by the Hotspur team when they defeated Everton and Aston Villa in the two previous rounds of the competition would be maintained. In meeting Sheffield Wednesday at Owlerton, however, it was fully recognised that the 'Spurs were set a task it was feared would be beyond them. The Wednesday have such a fine record in their League matches that they are, without doubt, one of the finest teams in the League. It is a great pity, in a sense, that the Londoners were knocked out, for they were the sole hope of the South. Less interest must naturally be taken in the remaining rounds of the competition, now there is no possible chance of the trophy coming South this season. Although defeated by two goals to nil, the Hotspurs were by no means out-played. During the first half the play was of a very even description, first one side and then the other attacking. The Wednesday forwards played a beautiful game, but Tait and Watson defended magnificently. The visiting forwards combined well, but they were just a little weak in front of goal, and in the first part of the game lost one or two chances which meant so much to them in the end. The first goal of the match came soon after the resumption, Davis scoring for the Wednesday. This appeared to disorganize the visiting team a little, and they fell off somewhat in their play. The Sheffielders were in great form, and continually attacked. The 'Spurs' defence, however, was very sound; but at last the home side tacked on another goal. This was the last point scored, and the Wednesday qualified to play in the semi-final. Both teams showed splendid form but it is not too much to say that the best side won. There were over 30,000 people on the grounds. Curiously enough, the name of the winner of the first race at the Leicester Meeting on Wednesday was Sheffield Wednesday, and more curious still he was ridden by Lyall, which is also the name of the Sheffield Wednesday's goalkeeper.

Those who had the good fortune to be at the Rectory Field on Saturday saw one of the best club games of the season, and one in every way worthy of clubs with the traditions of Blackheath and London Scottish. It is true that in point of science the play did not approach the highest standard, but it was open, fast and interesting, and in most marked contrast to the "rough-and-tumble" football seen in the first match at Richmond. On that occasion both sides kept the game close; on Saturday neither showed any fear of the other, and both were "on the go" from start to finish. The referee, with most commendable discretion, noted the mood of the players, and made a sparing use of the whistle. The happy result was a fast and exciting game

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that was thoroughly enjoyed alike by players and spectators. The Scottish victory by 1 goal 3 tries to 2 goals was chiefly due to the greater pace of the visiting side, both fore and aft. The fast footwork of the Scottish forwards was too much for the Blackheath backs, even Gambling being at fault. In the tight the Blackheath forwards not only had the pull in weight, but were cleverer at getting the ball. The match is best described as a fast game won by the faster team. It was a ding-dong struggle, and the Scottish victory was in doubt until the last ten minutes. Richmond, as anticipated, beat Lennox after a good game by 2 goals 2 tries to 2 tries, while the Harlequins also realised expectations, though their success over Marlborough Nomads was by the narrow margin of a single try. Cardiff, though rather weakly represented, secured the anticipated narrow victory over the Albion at Devonport, a single point dividing the sides, while Swansea beat Newport in such decisive fashion as to set at rest all doubt as to their being not only the best club side in Wales, but also in the four countries. They have now won 23 out of 24 games, their only defeat having been sustained against Newport on December 12. The margin was a dropped goal. Swansea's point record is 442 to 34, while they have scored 109 tries to 6. They have won 6 out of 7 games with Newport and Cardiff, and in these have scored 3 goals 10 tries to 3 goals 1 try. Saturday's match with Newport was the thirty-eighth between the clubs. Of these Newport have won 21, and Swansea 10. Leicester, as anticipated, just beat Gloucester, at Leicester, after a fast game, the margin in favour of the home side being a try. One of the "sensations" of Saturday was the big victory of London Welsh over London Irish by the very unusual score of 6 converted goals to 0. With the exception of Guy's victory over Streatham, no game has this season been won by such a curious margin. In Scotland, Edinburgh University drew with Edinburgh Academicals, and hence Edinburgh will probably share with Glasgow Academicals the honour of being club champions. There has been some talk of a deciding match between the leaders, but no arrangement has been reached. The West of Scotland, who play Blackheath next Saturday at the Rectory Field, suffered the heaviest reverse in their long history, being beaten by Watsonians by no less than five goals five tries to nil.

The dispute between Devon and Kent as to where the "semi-final" for the County Championship is to be replayed has been referred to the Rugby Union. Little sympathy is expressed in Rugby circles with the singular attitude of Devon. The view that the ruling on which Devon base their case is not relevant to the case is generally endorsed. As a matter of fact, the ruling was given in the case of two counties that were level for their group leadership some seven years ago. On another occasion, when Kent and East Midlands were at the head of the South-Eastern Section with the same number of points, the counties tossed to decide the locus of the match. A group ruling does not, however, apply to a "divisional" contest, and there can be but little doubt that the Rugby Union will order the game to be replayed at Blackheath. The final for the Hospital Cup not only ended in a surprise, but also produced some very fine football. Well as London have been playing the fine combination behind of Guy's was generally expected to decide the issue. As a matter of fact, London were the better side after the first few minutes, and, though both their scores were a little luckly, fully deserved their win by nine points to nil. London played with a fixed plan. They set themselves to break up the Guy's combination and hustle the backs. In this they succeeded splendidly, the Guy's third line being hardly ever dangerous. Guys have won the cup every season since 1897-1898, with the exception of 1899-1900, and the victory of London was for that reason as welcome as it was merited. To judge from the display of Somerset against Surrey, Kent, Devon, and Somerset are a good deal ahead of the other counties in the Southern Division. The strength of Somerset lay at three-quarters, and it was to the fine passing of an admirable quartet that the defeat of Surrey by a goal and six tries to a try was due. Every one of the seven Somerset tries was fully earned. On form Somerset would have given Kent or Devon a very hard fight for victory.

Oxford have been the first to put in an appearance on the tideway. Thursday was unpropitious for a debut on strange water. A stiff beam N.E. wind was blowing, and even when hugging Fulham shore the boat was hard to sit. The crew have come on a good deal since the floods subsided. A fortnight ago they could not sit their boat, and rolled above the average. They are now steadier, and better together but not fully so, No. 5 being often late, and not keeping the button up to the rowlock. They were uneven in slide when first they went to Henley, all the men except No. 6 (who then was seated at 2) sliding too soon, some more, some less. They made a change on the eve of leaving Henley placing a new man, Somers Smith, in the boat vice Gillis, who had been at 3. The new man went in 2 and Hales moved from 2 to 3, where he is now rowing much better than he has done at any other seat. He had in turn been at 6, 4, and 2. Nos. 4 and 5 improve, but are still backward. Stroke and 7 are rowing well, also 6. They have not yet attempted a racing stroke. The crew will use their old boat for the next day or so. Their new boat, though she has had little wear and strain, shows decided symptoms of weakness. The saxboard appears to be the main source of the weakness and flexibility of the hull; but it is not clear whether that arises from want of season in the timber, or because some of the transverse wood-stays are cut a fraction shorter than the beam which they span. If the latter, then they stiffen only by virtue of the screws which hold them to the saxboard, and do not have the further power of gripping the base of the gunwale. It is to be hoped that Sims will be able to rectify the craft. The Cambridge crew have had fewer vicissitudes and changes during training than their opponents; but they sustained one reverse which was worse than all, when their late President (Edwards-Moss) came under the doctor's ban for neurities. The slaughter among Presidents this season has been quite unprecedented in the annals of the race. There have been various instances of one of the two Presidents being unable to row, and taking up coaching instead, but the present season is without parallel. The Light Blues, like Oxford, are not up to the usual latter-day average in weight. They have three lightweights of the physique of an average bowman, whereas often there is not one such oarsman in a crew of this description. Another peculiarity in the Cambridge crew is the excessive lightness of No 7. He is by no means the lightest man that has ever rowed in a Putney match; there have been many lighter men at bow or stroke but he is by far the lightest No. 7. On paper so light as no. 7, and behind a stroke who is below the average as to weight, would read badly for the crew; but when once the machinery is seen in motion any prejudice on this score vanishes. For style No. 7 is all that could be commended, and he seems to do more than his share of work for his a oirdupois. The next five men behind him are all excellent workers, sliding with very creditable uniformity and with slides level and accurate in time.

THOUGH the Korean woman has not even a name of her own, and in youth is simply called "the daughter of So-and-so," and after her marriage "the wife of So-and-so," or if she has sons "the mother of So-and so," still she has one unique "woman's right," which the Japanese occupation of Seoul must have vetoed for the time being. No men are allowed in the streets after eight o'clock at night. When that hour strikes every male must be within doors, while women have the privilege of walking abroad from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS INSTITUTION.

THE report of the board of directors of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution for the year 1903 states that during the year there were 142 pupils on the roll. Of these 114 were Parsees, 25 Hindus and only 2 Mussalmans. The average daily attendance came to 102; whilst 19 new students were admitted and 20 students left school. Compared with the numbers during the preceding year these figures show a slight improvement; but are still sufficiently disappointing. The Directors expressed their surprise that a school such as the Alexandra Institution, open as it uniquely is, to all the different communities in Bombay, and capable of according a sound liberal education suited in every way to latter-day requirements, should be so meagrely patronized. It would be regretable indeed, if this state of facts were to be explained by supposing that the desire for female education amongst us is still, after forty years of progress, merely superficial, and lacking in keenness and an earnest appreciation of the vast advantages it offers and affords. Of the six pupils who presented themselves at the last University entrance examination two succeeded in passing. Their names are Miss Gulbai J. Nicholson, and Miss Gulbai J. Murzban; of these the former coming highest, both in the general total marks and in English marks carries away the Avanbai M. Bhownaggree silver and the Baimai C Jeevanjee gold medals. Though only 2 out of 6 satisfied the Matriculation examiners, it is very satisfactory to note that all the six have passed well in the English section of the examination showing that the Alexandra Institution amply continues to maintain its reputation for the excellence of its English tuition. The two Miss Mary Carpenter additional scholarships of Rs. 6 per mensem each founded by the Ladies Branch of the Bombay National Indian Association, were won by pupils of this Institution. Their names are Bapaijee Byramjee Baliwala and Dinbai Nanabhai Khareghat.

Special classes under qualified lady-teachers are opened in this school for drawing and for music, at which other than regular school pupils are admitted; but though the extra fees are very moderate, they do not attract a satisfactory number. The drawing class pupils are taught free-hand drawing model and object drawing and practical geometry and are prepared for the Government School of Arts grade examinations. Five pupils from this school attended the last examinations. Of these Miss Lakshmibai Shirodkar passed in all the subjects and obtained a first grade Art Certificate whilst the others passed only in one or other of the subjects. The work and progress of the school continued during the past year to be on the whole fair and satisfactory, as may be judged from the reports of Inspector and Examiners.

In conclusion, the Directors acknowledged with gratitude the following donations received since 1st April 1903, up to date:—Rs. 100 from Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Gokaldas; Rs. 100 from Mr. Narotam Morarjee Gokaldas; Rs. 50 each from Dr. J. P Nicholson and Mr. S. Tagore (of Calcutta); Rs. 100 each from Dr. Sorab K. Nariman and Mr. Meherwanjee D. Jeejeebhoy. The following sums were received towards the Queen Alexandra Coronation Memorial Fund:—Rs. 100 from the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta Rs. 20 each from Mr. Fazalbhai Visram, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, C.I.E. and Dr. Colah; Rs. 10 each from Mr. Rustom K. B. Cama, and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar; Rs. 5 from Mr. F. B. Master; and Rs. 50 from C. M. Cursetjee. Also Rs. 150 from Mr. Dorabjee Dinshah Adenwalla for the last three years annual subscriptions which he has been generously giving towards the working expenses of the Institution ever since the lamented death of his brother Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw C.I.E. But for these timely and most generous donations, the Directors would find the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet in the management of the Institution under their charge.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th March.

James Hereford McDermott, Permanent Way Inspector, Jhelum Punjab, for an improved galvanised dog spike. William Lord, gas engineer, of 17, Hythe road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, England, temporarily residing at the London Hotel, Port Melbourne Victoria Australia for improved apparatus for generating gas for illuminating and heating purposes. Gilbert William Sutton civil engineer, of Rothmans Great Baddow, Chelmsford, England for improvements in continuous tea panning and rolling machines. Societe der Apparails de Controle et de Comptabilite Automatique, Jules Frydmans and Louis Chambon, manufactures, of 75, Rue de Reaumur, Paris, Improvements relating to cash registering appliances. Societe des Apparails de Controle et de Comptabilite Automatique, and Jules Frydmane and Louis Chambon, manufacturess, of 75 Rue de Reaumur, Paris Composing disc for cash registering apparatus calculating machines and the like. Jules Frydmans and Louis Chambon, manufactures, of 75, Rue de Reaumur, Paris for improvement relating to calculating aparatus. Richard St. George St. George-Moore civil engineer, of 17, Victoria street, Westminster, London for improvements in and relating to points and switches and the like. Sven Carlson Doctor of Philosophy, of Valhallavagen 93, Stockolm, Sweden, for an improved pressure reducing valve. Jens Gabriel Fredrik Lund, engineer, of Bjorn Farmands Gade 2, Christiania, Norway for improvements in walls. Jene Gabriel Fredrik Lund, engineer, of Bjorn Farmands Gade 2, Christiania, Norway for improvements in flooring and the like formed of interlocking blocks. J. J. Bell and Company, tent and durrie manufactures, of Cawnpore for improvements in putties and the like. Walter Parry, M. I. C. E. municipal engineer, and James Mc Callum Wright, C. L., Collctor, Cawnpore for improvements in scavenging systems and the like. George Mitchell consulting engineer, of 33, Victoria street, Westminster, London for improved manufacture of manure. Cesare Albertini, merchant and proprietor of the mercantile firm of Messieurs F Acerboni and Company, of No. 14, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial or imitation stone. Nawab Hozoor Meerza, gentleman of The Palace, Murshidabad, Bengal for an assisted packsaddle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India, March 26."

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut John Cecil Peers, 2nd Battn, Devonshire Regt, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn, Devonshire Regt officiating Double Company Officer, 16th Rajputs. Dated 5th March. Second Lieut Hugh Anstruther Harris, 1st Battn, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn, Essex Regt, officiating Double Company Officer, 6th Pioneers. Dated 5th March. Second Lieut Harris is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval with effect from the 5th March.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut—John Faulkner Heaulker Anderson, —18th January Ernest George Hume, —21st January.

Capt W O S Sanders, Royal Artillery Ordnance Officer, sub, pro tem., 5th class, is confirmed in that class, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 14th Dec 19.2.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—To be Honorary Surgeon, Lieut-Col W G Henderson, H Indian Medical Service (Bombay), vice Lieut-Col W K Hatch, M.B., retired.

Major R P Jackson, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class; with effect from the 15th March.

Capt M Synge, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class; with effect from the 19th March.

Lieut C J G Bird, Indian Army, 47th Sikhs, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation; with effect from the 10th February. [Noted his appointment on the 4th March.]

Major General G L R Richardson, C B C S I C I E Indian Army, officiating in command of a 1st class district in India, is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 22nd January.

Brigadier-General H M Mason, Indian Army, officiating in command of a 2nd class district in India, is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 2 January.

Mr G A Boswell, Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service; with effect from the 3th March.

The retirement of Conductor H McConachie, Supply and Transport Corps, notified in military Dept Notification No 1194 of 1903, is cancelled.

The following promotions are made subject to H M approval:—Sec-Lieut to be Lieuts, 12th Jan George Ernest Wantell, 42nd Deoli Regiment, 19th Jan. Gerald Dimblek Rice, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 30th Jan 1904. Colin Campbell McLennan, 14th Pioneers.

Conductor Hareinou Brazier to be Assist Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M approval, vice Assist Commissary and Hon Lieut James Walker, retired; with effect from the 9th Aug 1903.

Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut Hammond Brazier, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M approval;

Conductor Thomas Arthur Goodwin, to be Assist Commissary and to have the hony rank of Lieut, subject to H M approval,—vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Capt William Frederick Lyon, retired; with effect from the 12th Oct 1903.

The undermentioned departmental officers, with honorary rank, are permitted to retire from the service, subject to H M approval, with effect from the dates specified;—

Capt George Gawstin, Senior Assist Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bengal,—7th Feb.

Capt William Hyde, Senior Assist Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Bengal,—1st Feb.

Lieut William Cliff, Assist Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps,—11th March.

Lieut Amos Dee too, Assist Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps,—19th March.

A BOSTONIAN, so it is related, was riding with a Chicago lady on the Elevated Railway in the latter city. "It is an enormous city, is it not?" she remarked with a proud sigh. "Enormous?" repeated the Bostonian. "The enormity of it is not to be estimated."

A GERMAN HISTORY OF THE BOER WAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

When he reconnoitred the enemy's position early in the morning he turned to the officers who accompanied him, and, drawing out his watch, said: "Gentlemen, it is now half-past six; at ten o'clock we shall be in possession of the enemy's laager, at half-past ten General French will march for Bloemfontein with the cavalry." His staff also shared his view. Similar illusions about the adversary will recur in every war. . . . When it became apparent that there were serious difficulties in the way of breaking down the enemy's resistance, Lord Kitchener hurried matters on with a vengeance; impressed with the one idea to get possession of the Boer laager, he allowed himself to be led astray to the extent of throwing the battalions singly into action, and sacrificing Colonel Hannay's gallant band. According to his own showing he, like most of the senior British officers, had had no practice whatever in the handling of large bodies of troops, and the experience he had gained during his campaign against the Mahdi could not be turned to account under the completely different conditions of the Boer war."

The fate of Colonel Hannay, alluded to in this passage, is a sad incident in the war which is not generally known. Hannay was fairly convinced that the attack with the mounted infantry which he was ordered to lead could only result in the useless sacrifice of his men. He made representations to Lord Kitchener, but was ordered to storm the laager at once with the mounted infantry alone if necessary, whatever the cost might be.

"Hannay therefore ordered Colonel de Lisle to attack with the mounted infantry, and he himself collected fifty or sixty men who were in rear of the firing line and ordered them to mount. He rode with this handful through his own firing line against the Boer entrenchments. When about three hundred yards away from them his horse was shot but he got up and hurried on foot after his men until he was killed, pierced by numerous bullets, barely two hundred yards from the hostile position. Of his gallant party only two returned, the others being either killed or wounded; some including the adjutant were captured, as their horses, though wounded, had still sufficient strength to penetrate into the Boer lines."

This is one of the few passages in which the official historian indulges any sentiment. Another passage is that in which he expresses his admiration at General Kelly-Kenny's soldierly behaviour after his galling supersession by Lord Kitchener at Paardeberg. His conduct is compared with that of General von Goeben in his quarrel with Von Steinmetz in 1870. His modest demeanour and renunciation of self is described as the true greatness of a true soldierly character. Yet another instance is the historian's tribute to the behaviour of the British troops, which, he says, was as chivalrous and humane, as that of the Boers always was, so long as they were opposed by the regular Boer forces which were distinguishable as such.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of H E the Comr-in-Chief in India, the Lieut Gen Comg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers.—2nd Lieut C K V Brown, Royal Warwickshire Regt, attached 2nd Batt Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer. Dated 8th March. 2nd Lieut Brown will remain attached to the 113th Inf until further order. 113th Infantry—Lieut J F Parkin' Army Service Corps, attached 2nd Batt, Suffolk Regt a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer. Dated 9th March.

The Lieut-Gen Comg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—22nd Lancers Capt H W Cobham, pro tem 3rd Squadron Comr, to be Rro tem 2nd Squadron Comr. Cpt H Crawford, pro tem 4th Squadron Comr, seconded to be pro tem 3rd Squadron Comr and to remain seconded, vice Capt W W G Griffith, appointed pro tem 2nd-in-Comd.

Capt J B Keogh, pro tem 4th Squadron Commander to be pro tem 3rd Squadron Commander Capt J G G Griffith Squadon Officers to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commander Lieut W C R Savage Officiating Squadron Officer to be Squadron Officer vice Captain Crawford seconded 2nd Lieut R S Scott Officiating Squadron Officer to be Squadron Officer on augmentation 44th Merwara Infantry—Captain F W Thomas to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command during absence of Major C B Baldock on leave or until further orders.

Maj P H Rogers King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf on completion of his tenure of the appointment of Adjutant B V R and the 1st April is directed to proceed to England and report himself to the War Office for orders Maj Rogers will travel at public expense.

The undermentioned Officers will on arrival in India be attached as supernumeraries to British Units serving in the Bombay Command as under with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army—Lieut P R Punnett Royal Field Artillery to 2nd Bat East Lancashire Reg 2nd Lieut S Williams Welsh Reg to 2nd Bat Welsh Reg 2nd Lieut A F Hamilton Bedfordshire Reg to the 2nd Bat Royal Scots 2nd Lieut H G Grace Manchester Reg to the 2nd Bat Royal Scots.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned Officer on arrival from Eng. is posted as follows:—Capt. F. R. Buswell to Poona Dist.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster:—Lieut. E. E. Oxford, 2nd Batt Suffolk Reg. 2nd Lieut. F. L. D. Jarrad, 2nd Bat. East Lancashire Reg Lieut. C. Macfie, 1st Bat. Seaforth Highlanders.

The undermentioned Officer is directed to report himself on the 1st April 1904, to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command, Poona, to undergo a course of instruction for the appointment of Acting Paymaster:—Lieut J. Wyndham, 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Reg.

2nd-Lieut. Livesay, J. 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers, attached 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment) Passed the lower standard examination in Urdu at Deesa on 5th October, 1903.

Lieut. Seaton, F, D. R. 112th Infantry passed the higher standard examination in Urdu at Deesa on the 7th March, 1904.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—Royal Field Artillery.—Capt G J Henderson, 78th Battery out of India for seven months on private affairs. Royal Garrison Artillery. Lieut E W Hill, No. 3 Mountain Battery out of India, for six months on medical certificate. Royal Army Medical Corps.—Capt A R O'Flaherty, out of India for four months on private affairs. Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—senior Assist Surg and Hon Capt S Pais in India for four months on medical certificate, under article 930, Army Regulations, India Volume I, Part I. Army Veterinary Department.—Capt Caross, out of India, for three months on private affairs. Military Works Services.—Lieut F A Iles, R E, Gen leave out of India for one year.

The undermentioned Officer have been permitted by His Magest's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Cap E A W Scorther 30 Lancers. Capt A M Davs ten The 101st Grenadiers.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs Aden Troop—Capt F C A Parsons, for one year Pension service sixteenth year, commenced 15th Feb 119th Inf (The Mooltan Reg) Capt J. T G Adamson, for one year Pension service, thirteenth year, commenced 12th March 1904.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extentions leave by H. Majesty's secretary of State for India:—Capt B G B Kidd, 123rd Outram's Rifles for three months, on medical certificate. Maj. W S P Rickett, I M T for five month on Medical certificate.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over a large area. The rise has been brisk in Berar and at Bombay, Malegaon Surat, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Bhavnagar and Karachi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is about normal over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 26° and from '03 to '09 in excess to its north.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Aurangabad and Jamnagar.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are:—Maximum 5° to 13° in excess at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para and Veraval and 5° to 6° in defect at Lahore, Agra, Allahabad and Saugor, and minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Sirsa, Lahore, Jaipur Bhavnagar Para and Veraval and 5° to 8° in defect at Jubbulpore, Hoshaungabad, Nagpur, Cuddapah Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The maximum varied from 107° at Deesa to 85° at Dwarka and the minimum from 79° at Cochin to 55° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Lower Sind.

Rain.—A few drops fell at Ratnagiri and Belgaum and Jask.

Weather.—An extremely small area of low pressure lies at and about Ratnagiri, and winds from Karwar to Bombay are feebly cyclonic. Hence weather is slightly unsettled there.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

According to a Berlin telegram, Mr. Hans Dahl has just invented and patented an ingenious automatic speed indicator for motor-cars. By means of an application of centrifugal force, discs each of a separate colour appear before the driver of the motor-car, the colour differing according to the pace at which the vehicle is going. Each disc represents a different group of speeds.

"Gossip parties" are being held in America. The gentlemen and lady guests are arranged in pairs, a settled subject is announced, and concerning it each pair have to talk for ten minutes. Then a bell rings, and the guests are arranged in fresh couples with another prescribed topic of conversation. So every gentleman present talks with every lady, and at the close of the entertainment prizes are awarded to the gentleman and to the lady who, by the votes of the opposite sex, are held to have been the most interesting conversationalists.

It may not be known that before the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, or, indeed, any member of the Royal Family accepts a book, it has first to be sent in for approval. No doubt (explains the "Book Monthly") this process of reviewing bears rather upon the subject of a volume than upon its absolute literary qualities. Eminent people are really good-natured towards authors who send them books which often, it is to be feared, they could get along very well without.

The case of the gentleman who esteemed it an honour to be kicked by the august boot of George IV., is quite surpassed by the Rev. Cortland Myers, of Brooklyn, who recently attended one of the public receptions at the White House and shook hands with Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Myers esteems it such a privilege to have shaken the hand of the President of the United States, that he has not washed his own hand since. He says himself: "I do not think I will ever wash the memory off that hand. I would like to take that splendid grip with me out of this world into the next and have it as part of my resurrection life."

General Kuropatkin's hold over men is due (says "Vanity Fair") to the fact that he has a reputation for absolute fearlessness. Five years ago he received the information that the great powder magazine at St Petersburg and that at Toulon were to be blown up within twenty-four hours. The General was in bed when he heard the news, but he at once got up, and started for St. Petersburg without losing a moment. He summoned all the staff of the magazine and went on a round of inspection. He found everything in order, and as a proof of his satisfaction ordered everyone in the magazine to take three days' holiday and to leave at once. He then collected a new garrison and a new staff, and set a ring of sentries all round the magazine. The consequence was that nothing happened to St. Petersburg magazine, but that at Toulon was blown up on the next day.

Around the historic premises hard by Golden-square, which are soon to be vacated, cluster many suggestive and notable associations. Hither, as a boy, came Mozart, with his father, to rehearse on a harpsichord which Tschudi made for Fredrick the Great; here "Papa" Haydn composed a portion of one of the works he bequeathed to the art of music: and under the same roof Chopin gave, if not his very last recital in this country—the assertion has been disputed—at all events one of the last performances at which his London friends and admirers were privileged to hear him.

Among the Danes, Norwegians, and Finns, women are employed as sailors, and prove themselves to be expert mariners. In the smaller sailing ships, when there is a woman on board, whether she be the wife of the skipper or the stewardess, she take her turn at the ordinary work of the sailor, not even excluding the duties of the man at the wheel or of the night watch. Denmark employs several women as State officials at sea. Experienced captains assert that the women make excellent sailors, and are equal to most seamen in dexterity and power of endurance.

The Lyceum Theatre was opened for English Opera on July 14, 1834. It has been built (says the "Builder") at a cost of £35,000 from the plans and designs of Samuel Beazley, who had been the architect also of its predecessor, erected in 1816 at a cost, it is said, of £20,000, and burned on February 16, 1830. The site of the former Lyceum was shortly afterwards taken for the making of Wellington-street as an approach to Waterloo Bridge. Beazley built a new green-room in 1833, and a suite of rooms entered from Exeter-street for the "Sublime Society of Beefsteaks." C. J. Phipps carried out some alterations of the house thirteen years ago including new entrance and exit doors, and an enlargement by taking in the two restaurants on either side of the front in Wellington-street.

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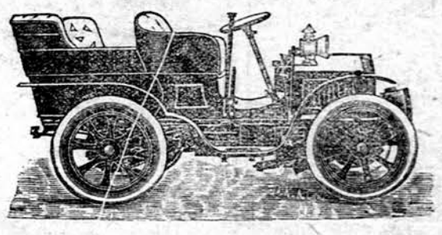

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20863. All pearls, Rs. 46. Pearls and rubies, Rs. 55.

13341. Set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 19-8. 1 pearl, Rs. 20-8.

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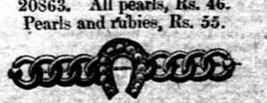

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The "Shipping World" contends that as a Naval Power we are more than equal, all things considered and fairly counted, to the combined forces of France, Russia and Germany. The question now arises as to the necessity for this immense supremacy. Is it just and fair to the country to tax the people to maintain, not the Premier's two Powers and a margin standard, but something nearer Sir Edgar Vincent's three and a half Powers standard? In the event of the three strongest naval nations combining to make war against England it is quite to be expected—it is in the probable nature of events—that either America or Japan, or both, would side with us; in fact, the overthrow of England would be such a commercial fatality to the world, and especially to America, that the latter country could hardly afford on the score of business or the stronger sentiment, to stand by and see us conquered. At the same time, it is almost impossible to conceive a casus belli in which France and Germany would link hands in a common cause against us. And even supposing Russia, backed by these two allies, were to attack Great Britain, possibly for supporting Japan, the navy of the latter nation would be ample addition to ensure our preponderance of fighting ships, and victory, so far as it is possible to foresee. All these facts and arguments lead the "Shipping World" to the conclusion that our supremacy as a maritime force is unnecessarily large and burdensome, and to the hope that "the long-suffering British ratepayer will be in the future, relieved of the excessive taxation limit to support a navy much too big and too costly for any reasonable contingency, or, indeed, possible combination of enemies on the seas."

"Vanity Fair" says the retirement from the Army of Major-General Kekewich, the defender of Kimberley in the prime of life and when he had apparently a tremendous career still before him, is a source of regret not only to his many friends but to those in military circles who looked upon him as the coming man. His differences with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, which showed him to be a man of inflexible purpose, have become history. A magnificent sword of honour was subscribed for and presented to him after the siege. And the women of Kimberley, in recognition of the kindness and consideration which they had experienced at the hands of the gallant soldier, presented him with two splendid diamonds. General Kekewich has been offered various appointments since his return to England, but he has made up his mind that after thirty years in the service he intends to turn his sword into a ploughshare, and look after his father's estates in Devonshire.

All ranks of the army will hear with pleasure of the appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to the newly-created post of Inspector-General of the Forces. Few soldiers possess a more intimate knowledge of detail than his Royal Highness. Certainly none show a more careful consideration for the health and comfort of the troops under their command. The duties of the Inspector-General will in many ways be the same as those of Commander-in-chief, but he will not be burdened by the immense amount of office work which fell to that official. Inspections in future will be searching, but probably they will aim more at testing the readiness of troops for war than at minutely examining their buttons and ledgers. It is not merely because the Duke is the son of the well-beloved Queen Victoria, and brother of our present Gracious King, that his advent to this important post will be welcome. No one has known better than he how to strike the note of personal influence. No one from his previous history is more fitted to support the heavy burden of responsibility which the Inspector-Generalship of the Army will entail. He has not only the sharp eye, but also the sympathetic heart. The Duke's appointment is simultaneous with that of two other most distinguished officers—Colonels (temporary Brigadier-Generals) Sir Frederick Stopford and J. M. Grierson to the responsible posts of Directors of Military Training and of Operations. Each of these officers has known how to conciliate the sympathies of all with whom they have been brought into contact. And this is perhaps not less important a qualification than the power to grasp the details of work and organisation which will fall to their share.

At the commencement of the Boer War great indignation was expressed because there were no maps of the enemy's country, and the Intelligence Department of the War Office, according to the fashion of the day, was accused of having neglected its duty. It is now well known that the reason why there were no maps was because past Governments had refused to pay for their production; but it is perhaps not so well known that the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, if that expression is understood is not completed, and therefore it is unlikely that the outlying portions of the Empire would be in a better condition. Maps are essential adjuncts to geography; but in a land where geography is not considered an integral part of a sound education maps naturally are either wanting or are bad and those that do exist, if they are of any value, are so expensive as to be beyond the reach of the multitude. Some years ago the Royal Geographical Society instituted at its own expense an inquiry into the teaching of geography in England. The result was, to put it in a few words, that whereas in the high-class schools, i. e. public schools, geography was scarcely taught at all, in the Board Schools it was taught very well. There is no reason then to wonder why there were no maps of South Africa, or that those of our own land are incomplete; the civilian officials who should have provided them had been taught that geography was a subject only fit for dame schools, and thought therefore that maps were unnecessary, while at the same time their second division clerks were laughing at their ignorance. It is of course deplorable that what are called the better-educated classes should not know far less be able to explain why day fades into night or why the sun never sets on the Empire but it is disgraceful that officers of the Army and navy should be in the same condition of ignorance through no fault of their own.

An important step has been taken by the decision of the Admiralty which provides for about 17 sets of 3-pr. equipment to be laid apart, in the near future, for the arming of dispatch vessels. The guns to be appropriated are those which are and will be surrendered from obsolete and obsolescent fighting ships, during the next financial year; and the sets of equipments sufficient for six of these guns to each vessel is to be computed and tabulated at once; so far as the Naval and Naval Ordnance Stores are concerned. The number of such sets to be allocated at each yard will be determined as the armament is surrendered; and it is probable that the arming of more than 17 dispatch vessels will eventually be provided for. It will be seen that the authorities consider that in view of the swarm of torpedo craft that will everywhere exist during the next naval war, all ships engaged as transports and dispatch vessels should have some means of defending themselves against what have been not inaptly called "these hornets of the sea.

As the rapidity of fire in all our modern guns is largely controlled by the rate at which the gun returns to her run-out position, after the recoil from the shock of each round it is obvious that the valve and keys controlling this motion should be so adjusted as to allow the gun to return as quickly to her firing position as possible, consistent with the safety of the gun's crew and the mounting. For a 6in. gun from which it has been proved to be possible to fire ten aimed rounds per minute, the time for running-out should not exceed three seconds; and even then the operation of loading would have to be partly performed while the gun was on the move. It has been found in several ships recently notable the Lancaster and Challenger, that the control gear has not been adjusted to give the best results; and, in future, in all sluggish guns, the bottom of the adjusting plug is to be filed away, until there is sufficient clearance between the plug itself and its seating in the piston rod to satisfactorily quicken the motion. These adjustments apply principally to the 6in. P. III. and the Turin II. mountings, and at a time when the gunnery men of the fleet are straining every nerve to increase the rate of fire, as well as its accuracy, these small matters which save seconds are of the greatest importance, and were necessary the modifications will be carried out forthwith by the ships' artificers.

The use of electrical motors for supplying ammunition to casemate guns from the ammunition passages and shell-rooms below is making rapid strides. These motors have not long been introduced, but have proved so valuable in quickening the supply to our ammunition-devouring, quick-firing 6in. guns that they are being installed wherever possible as ships come in hand for repair. Hitherto the projectiles and charges have been hoisted up in bags only, three at a time. In future ships, however, of the "King Edward" and "Devonshire" classes, the supply will be still more quickened by the introduction of trays which will contain anywhere from six to a dozen at each hoist. With such deliveries as these motors that are fairly rapid should keep up a supply almost, if not quite equal to the demand of even a well-trained guns crew during action. The number of men to load and discharge these trays may be somewhat larger than before, but since no manual power will be required for pulling them up these men should be available without drawing more than at present upon men trained to work the guns themselves. Although the "bucket" system is most in favour yet the gunnery men of the Fleet will commend this improvement in the ammunition supply, as it has always been one of the most anxious questions they had to settle in regard to their "quarter bill," when manual labour only could be employed to feed guns firing as many as nine aimed rounds per minute.

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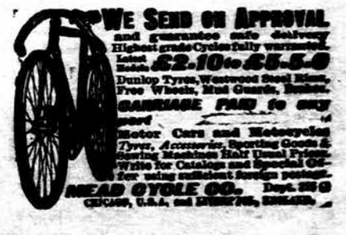
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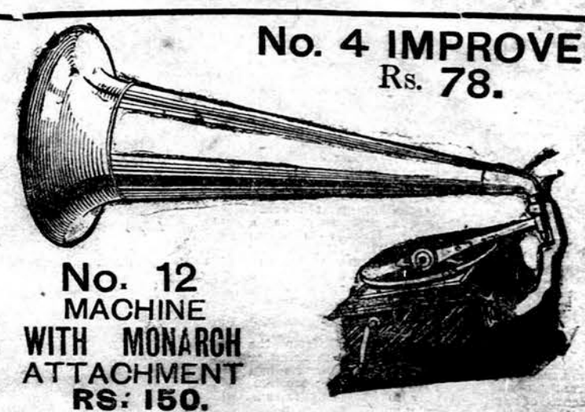

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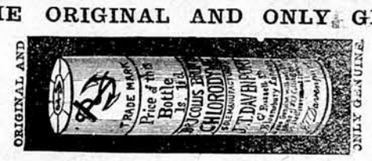

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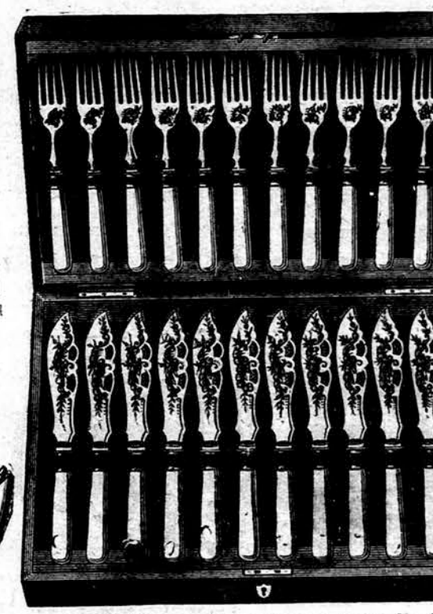

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SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

At the High Court, yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the claim made by the Bombay Ice Company and another against Messrs. S. B. Fraser and Co., and others. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Binning with Mr. Aston appeared for Mr. Thompson of Messrs. J. and J. Moir. Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac resumed his address on behalf of the defendants, and said his clients actually caught Sonawala in the act of tampering with the books.

The Judge said this was no reason why they should have kept another man's books.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said they absolutely denied having taken charge of the books at all. On Wednesday the 9th, they saw Jamshedji Sonawala in the factory actually rubbing out figures in the books and writing new ones. Thinking that this was being done at the instance of Mr. Thompson for damages, Mr. Fraser, when he saw Sonawala engaged in the act, became suspicious, asked him, but got no satisfactory reply, and he took possession of the books, and deposited them with Messrs. Payne and Company who made an affidavit of the circumstances in which they had been brought to him. These were the real facts relating to the books coming in their possession; otherwise, Mr. Fraser must have been the most idiotic person going if he were to create evidence against himself in regard to transactions in October, November and December, for this book did not show the allowance of forty pounds of ice made to the customers, from May 1902 to September 1903, the period in which the pool continued. About August or September Sonawala quarrelled with Fraser. Totals have been found in Sonawala's for seven days in January 1903, and for many more in other months, which showed the figures did not represent the quantity bought, inclusive of the forty pound allowance but much more. Counsel suggested it showed a systematic charging of overweight to dealers and in order Fraser might not find it out, receipts were passed to Fraser tallying with Fraser's totals. Finding the books were being tampered with, and seeing a new book was being written, Fraser took in all fourteen books in his charge, on Wednesday the 9th March, saying to Sonawala he would not allow them to be tampered with, but would keep them in charge of his attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co. Fraser's statement on this head was corroborated by the affidavit of Mr. Payne, and Fraser added had he not taken the books in his charge, the result would have been injurious to him. This was Fraser's version against Sonawala's

The Judge said he could not understand the reason of Mr. Inverarity's indignation in connection with the production of the books in Court the other day. There were the books, and they had to be produced. Now it seemed it was to Mr. Fraser's interest they should be produced, and the circumstances in which he became possessed of them should be known. It did not matter to him (the Judge) one atom in whose charge they remained, provided they remained in proper judicial custody. Had he been asked, he would have appointed a receiver. As to the circumstances in which Mr. Fraser became possessed of them, he gave him an opportunity of going into the witness-box, and making what explanation he liked about it, and it was his (Mr. Fraser's) own fault if he did not choose to avail himself of it.

In dealing with the question of allowance, in October, November and December, Mr Rivett-Carnac said it was about fifty tons, which compared to the cost of investigation incurred in relation to it, was a mere bagatelle.

Mr. Lowndes said it was no bagatelle, but three lakhs of pounds; 122 tons, worth over Rs. 7 000.

The Judge said taking 2 240 lbs. to the ton, and Rs. 53 the price of one ton, it came to over seven thousand rupees.

Coming to the point of the breach of the pool agreement, Mr. Rivett-Carnac said the inquiry should not go beyond August 1902, when the Mazagon Ice Factory was started in opposition, and the pool came to an end in accordance with a covenant made in the contract in this behalf, nor, in any event, should it go beyond 19th August 1902, when Fraser's concern was converted into a limited liability company.

Mr. Lowndes said this proposition could not be accepted. The parties to the contract had covenanted and mutually agreed to the clauses and conditions laid down in the agreement for themselves, their successors, and assigns. Those were the words of the agreement. Supposing Mr. Fraser's assigns, who were the Company, were to assign to some one and they to some one else, were they to run after them on a wild goose chase all over India for the recovery of their claim!

The hearing was adjourned.

The "New York World" says that negotiations have just been closed for the building of the sixth skyscraper hotel in New York. It will be a mammoth building covering two blocks just north of Madison-square. It will have a capacity for the reception of 4,000 guests.

LABOUR CANDIDATE'S SLANDER ACTION.

SOME AMUSING EVIDENCE.

The hearing of Mr. W. E. Clery's slander action against Mr. E. J. Nevill, who said that the plaintiff was not a fit person to be a candidatefor Parliament, was resumed in the King's Bench Division on March 11, before Mr. Justice Darling and a common jury.

Mr. W. B. Chesseman was recalled by plaintiff to say that long before the question of his Parliamentary candidature came up it was well known to the committee of the Fawcett Association that plaintiff was engaged in theatrical enterprises and "had not made a fortune out of them."

Mr. G W. Gaines, chairman of the committee which inquired into plaintiff's financial position with the object of seeing if it would interfere with his candidature for Deptford, said that if the committee had had the evidence elicited yesterday before them their report would have been a very different one. The defendant was generally credited with being the source of rumours against plaintiff, and he was invited to give evidence. He first of all refused but eventually told the committee of some small matters, and expressed his pleasure that plaintiff had been cleared of the charges.

Mr. W. E. Smith was also called, and denied that plaintiff had ever attempted to incriminate him in any way, as defendant was alleged to have said. In cross-examinntion, he said that when plaintiff asked him in 1902 to get a bill £100 discounted for him he was unaware that judgments had been entered against him, and that people were in possession of his house and claimed everything there.

This closed plaintiff's case.

Mr. Gill at once proceeded to call evidence for the defence.

Mr. F. W. Galton, hon. secretaty of the executive committee of the Liberal and Radical Association at the time of plaintiff's candidature, said that a resolution was passed unanimously on April 7, 1903, asking the Fawcett Association to withdraw the candidature. Defendant had nothing whatever to do with the matter. The resolution was the result of independent inquires mady by the Association with regard to the plaintiff.

About the end of 1902 people began to come to the offices of the Association and ask for plaintiff's address, stating that he owed them money. One man said he had ordered two tons of best coal, and the sting seemed to be in the fact that "best" coa was ordered. Plaintiff then began to show great reluctance to come to Deptford and speak, as advertised, and witness associated this with the fact that many people to whom plaintiff owed money were waiting for him at the platform door. A special committee then was appointed to make inquiries.

Cross-examined by the plaintiff, witnes admitted that Mr. Clery had declared himself a Home Ruler.

The Learned Judge: In what year? (Laughter.)

Plantiff: It is a continuous article of faith with me. I am still a believer in it. (To witness.) You are not a believer in Home Rule?—Not a keen one. I do not hold the faith with the warmth you do. (Laughter.)

Be frank about it; you are not a Home Ruler, and never were!

The Learned Judge: If you think the question tends to incriminrte you do not answer it.(Laughter.

Witness: The question is one, in my mind, that is not susceptable to a straight "Yes" or "No." If the Court would listen for half an hour while I explain my views on home rule I should be delighted. (Laughter.)

The Learned Judge: You don't think the question is susceptible to a plain "Yes" or "No"?

Plaintiff: He is an election agent, my lord, and one scarcely expects a straight answer. (Laughter.)

Are you a Liberal Imperialist?—Yes.

Plantiff: Of course there is money behind it! (Laughter.)—That is very rude of you. (Laughter.)

The Learned Judge: I don't see how you make out that there is money is Liberal Imperialism.

Plaintiff: All respectable people in the Liberal Party are Imperialists. The others have no money. (Laughter.)

The Learned Judge: You are making a reflection upon a great many people in the Liberal Party.

Replying to further questions witness said he never had any differences with the plaintiff over his political views. Plaintiff was adopted as candidate in the presence of the "Two Hundred," but was rejected in his absence. The committee gave orders not to admit him, and witness was prepared to use physical force if necessary to keep him out.

Plaintiff: Are these the usual steps taken in Deptford in dealing with candidates?—We do not usually have such a candidate. (Great laughter.)

Plantiff: I am afraid, my lord, there is no appreciation of Richard Brinsley Sheridan nowadays.

The Learned Judge said he thought the Deptford people would have appreciated Mr. Sheridan very much.

Plaintiff: A few years ago, perhaps; not now. They have had some very capable members in Deptford since. (Laughter.)

A ROYAL SENSATION.

MARRIAGE OF A QUEEN DOWAGER.

The Rome correspondent of the San Francisco "Weekly Examiner" says:—

Another Royal sensation shocks the Courts of Europe, and more especially that of Italy. It is nothing less than the astonishing report that Dowager Queen Margherita, the widow of the assassinated Humbert, has morganatically married an engineer. True, it is added by some the object of the Queen's choice is young and good-looking but on the other hand there are some who say that instead of being an engineer, he is a chauffeur of the Queen's automobile. The age of the honoured bridegroom is set at thirty while the Dowager Queen is fifty-two although there is nothing but the record of her birth to show that, for the Pearl of Savoy is the youngest looking woman of her age in Europe The courtship must have been swift and secret for thenews of the marriage has come quite as suddenly as did the startling report of the assassination of the King. The marriage, it is said, took place during the Queen's recent journey to Norway, and so successfully has the Royal bride concealed her romance that even now the name of the bridegroom is not yet known, nor the exact place where the wedding took place. What is known is that the Queen went to Danmark on September 20 last; that after a brief stay in Copenhagen she went on a visit to the King of Norway and Sweden and that some weeks prior to her trip to the north. Queen Margherita appeared to her intimates to be strangely reticent, The wedding took place previous to the Queen's visit to Copenhagen, so that King Christian entertained a Royal bride unawares when he welcomedQueen Margherita.

It was known that the Dowager Queen was democratic, but no one supposed that she would develop a romanticism at middle age. A daughter of the Royal House of Savoy and the widow of a King, it was at least supposed that, if the Dowager Queen married again she would select a partner from among the princely families of Europe. But no one ever conceived of the possibility of the mature widow marrying a plebeian. It is admitted that a morganatic marriage—which simply means that the contracting parties agree that the children who may be born shall not enjoy any of the rights or titles of the titled or Royal party to the wedding—carries with it no shame, but the shock of the news is none the less severely felt. Queen Margherita, is a cyclist, a musician of a high order, a composer of madrigals, an ardent mountaineer, an excellent public speaker, a collector of gems, painter, pianist, singer, linguist, and an authoress. In extenuation of the Queen' present step the people recall her loveless life with King Humbert. Born in the Royal Palace of Turin, and the favourite daughter of Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, head of the House of Savoy, Margherita was less than eighteen when she married her cousin, Humbert, at Turin on April 22, 1868. She endured all unpleasantness with a cheerful silence that endeared her to the hearts of the Italian people. Then came the great tragedyof her bereavement—the assassination of her King—on July 29, 1900, by Guitano Bresci, the anarchist from Paterson, N. J.

In the summer of 1902 it was given out that she was going to be a nun, that she would retire to Malta and devote some years to writing a biography of her late husband. But now the people believe that the Queen mother was wearying of her solitude. She had already reigned on a throne. She wanted someone who would reign in her heart, and so she was married.

THE CHINESE TAILOR AND THE JAPANESE COOK.

We have all heard of the Chinese tailor who, being ordered to make a pair of trousers and provided with an old, patched pair as a guide in fit, made the new ones with exactly similar patches neatly added. It would appear that the same passion for exactness is also to be found in the Japanese heart if the following story be true. A short time back (says the "Manchester Guardian") an English lady engaged a Japanese cook (whether because she had had over-much experience of English ones or because she lived in the East we are not told). He was quite ignorant of European fashions in cookery, but willing to learn. His mistress, desiring to have a certain English pudding in which eggs were used, showed him by her own example how it was to be done. Of half a dozen eggs which had been provided for the lesson she used two and put the others into a cupboard. The cook proved a ready pupil, and the puddings which he made were so excellent that they were frequently ordered. His employers noticed, indeed, that, judging from the household bills, he was rather wasteful, but, being wealthy, that was considered a minor fault. At the end of seven or eight months he came to his mistress and inquired where he was to put the eggs. The big cupboard, he explained, was now so full that there was not room for any more. It then appeared that every time he made a pudding he had done exactly what he had seen his mistress do, even to the point of putting four eggs away every time into the cupboard.

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